



THE SONG OF A BROKEN HEART

The W. A. NAPIER RESIGNS 7-24-13 AS U. S. REGISTER

Refused to "Jim Crow" His
Office as Ordered by
Treasury Heads

DEFIES ADMINISTRATION

When Assistant Secretary
Williams Refused to Rescind
Order Mr. Napier Tendered
Resignation.

RADICALS ARE IN CONTROL

If Negro Succeeds Napier He Will Have to
Agree to Separate the Colored and
White Clerks in his Office.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Be-
cause the Treasury Department in-
structed him to issue an order calling
for the use of separate toilets by his
white and colored clerks, James C.
Napier has tendered his resignation as
Register of the Treasury.

Mr. Napier resigned as register last
week, immediately after the Treasury
Department ordered him to introduce
"Jim Crow" methods in his office; but
it was only the first of this week that
it became generally known he had given
notice that he no longer desired to
hold office under the Democratic ad-
ministration.

For possessing too much self-respect
to submit to the order to introduce
"Jim Crow" methods in his office, Mr.
Napier is receiving the congratulations
of scores of admirers. There is no one
in public life who is any more of a gen-
tleman than Register Napier. He does
not talk and write so much about "man-
hood rights," believing that "actions
speak louder than words."

When Mr. Napier received word over
the telephone from the Treasury De-
partment to instruct his colored and

white clerks to use separate toilets he
immediately went to see Secretary of
the Treasury McAdoo. He was in-
formed that Mr. McAdoo was out of
the city, but was given an audience by
Assistant Secretary John Skelton Wil-
liams.

Mr. Napier attempted to show the as-
sistant secretary why there should be
no "Jim Crowing" in his office, but as
Williams comes from Virginia he re-
fused to rescind the order.

Upon finding that he would have to
be at the head of a department where
Negroes were "Jim Crowed" Mr. Napier
tendered his resignation.

If a Negro is appointed to succeed
Mr. Napier, which is not likely, he will
get the position with the understanding
that he "Jim Crow" the members of his
race.

The Vardaman-Tillman element is in
complete control at Washington, the
capital city of the United States, and
there is no telling what these sensa-
tionalists will try to do—if not stopped
soon.

DR. CANNON A CANDIDATE FOR STATE ASSEMBLY

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 1.—As a
result of the primary election held
Tuesday, September 23, Dr. George
E. Cannon, one of the leading Negro
physicians of Jersey City, is one of
the regular nominees on the ticket
of the Progressive party for Assem-
blyman from Hudson County. Dr.
Cannon received 340 votes, running
seventh on the Osborne ticket, com-
posed of twelve candidates. The total
progressive vote cast was 553.

Dr. Cannon's position as a candi-
date makes him a member of the
State Convention which met in Tren-
ton Tuesday at 33 West State street,
for the purpose of drafting and adopt-
ing a platform. The convention's
membership is determined by the re-
sult of the primary, and is composed
of the candidates for Governor, State
Senate, General Assembly and mem-
bers of the State Committee.

In 1912 Dr. Cannon was a candidate
for elector on the Progressive ticket
and ran within one thousand votes of
the highest vote cast for that ticket
in the State. He was a delegate to
the National Progressive Convention
in Chicago, August, 1912, and was the
New Jersey representative on the cre-
dentials committee. With Julius
Mitchell of Rhode Island, the only
other Negro member of the commit-
tee, Dr. Cannon made a strong fight
for the admission of Negro repre-
sentatives from Southern States, and
where they were not admitted suc-
ceeded in having the white delegates
from contested States rejected also.

He was born in Carlisle, S. C., but
twenty-five years ago, when he en-
tered Lincoln University, he came to
Jersey City to live with his brother.
Graduating in 1900 from the New
York Homeopathic College, he is now

of Jersey City's most prominent and successful physicians. In 1908 he purchased his present home at 354 Pacific avenue, a splendid three-story

Oct. 2-13



DR. GEORGE E. CANNON

and basement red brick house, located in the center of a well-kept lawn, on a lot 100 feet wide by 120 feet deep. The house contains nineteen rooms, and the doctor, with his family, finds use for every room.

Dr. Cannon will be the only Negro candidate in the State, except James N. Vandervall of Orange, who is a candidate for the Assembly from Essex County on the Colby ticket. Mr. Vandervall ran eleventh on his ticket, receiving 1,524 votes. Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange was a candidate in Essex County on the Colby ticket, but was defeated by 45 votes, although he led his ticket.

The election will be held November

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLOR

(From the Springfield Republican.)

Should I become president of the United States they (the Negro citizens) may count on me for absolute fair dealing and for everything by which I could assist in advancing the interests of their race in the United States.—Candidate Woodrow Wilson.

Has the president yet given adequate consideration to the new policy of race segregation enforced in certain of the great administrative departments at Washington? This question must be his to decide, in the last analysis. The departmental orders by certain cabinet officials, or their subordinates, which have had the effect of separating the clerks and employes by a color line having no basis but race prejudice, are necessarily the president's orders, if he does not countermand them. Weeks ago we called attention to the development, and a few other newspapers

have also protested. Strong memorials from citizens have been sent to the White House. If the president will not interfere, he assumes full responsibility. Just what the segregation orders have accomplished is described in detail in the last issue of the Congregationalist and Christian World:

During the last few months orders have been issued in the treasury and post office departments which require white and colored employes to use separate toilet rooms, to be separated in lunch rooms, and most of the colored clerks in the post office departments have been gathered from the various bureaus and assembled in the dead letter office, in a room where they are separated from white clerks by a row of lockers placed across the middle of the room. One important colored clerk whose location cannot be changed conveniently, has been screened off so as to conceal him from the public view and from his fellow-workers. Two or three others have been assigned to messenger service, although having appointments as clerks.

Watchmen are stationed at the doors of the toilet rooms to see that colored clerks use the special ones assigned to them on the eighth floor of the post office department building. In addition to the humiliation involved in segregation, thousands of dollars are being lost in time spent in going to the eighth floor from other floors of a great building occupying a city square, although toilet rooms heretofore used are near to all. In the treasury department the toilet rooms assigned to colored clerks are in a corner of the basement, and in this great building similar loss of time occurs.

Soon after the issuance of these orders in the treasury department segregation signs were posted. Following a protest the signs were taken down, but verbal warnings affirm that the order is in force. Segregation in work has been begun in the bureau of printing and engraving. Colored clerks who have been reluctant to submit have been admonished sharply, and a state of alarm has spread among the colored employes of all executive departments. The fear that they may lose their positions has led some of those segregated to seek favor from the administration by declaring that they are pleased with the new plan. They dare not protest, but privately they declare their indignation and disapproval.

"To subject any Government clerks or employes to public humiliation of the most glaring sort is, in the first place, cruel and inhuman. In the second place, it is obnoxious to the spirit written into the Federal Constitution by the war amendments to draw the color line in the field of Federal employment. In the third place, segregation of this character is most discouraging to an important element of the country's citizenship whose welfare the Federal Government must promote quite as much as that of any other class of citizens.

"Why the Republicans in Congress—yes, the Progressives, too—ignore this

ominous development in caste distinction at the seat of the Federal Government continues to be a most striking aspect of the situation. The successor of Charles Sumner in the Senate is dumb. No Congressman from Illinois, the State of Lincoln, raises his voice in protest. No resolution of inquiry has been introduced at either end of the Capitol.

"Here is a real cause for criticism of the administration. The question is one of democracy and of human rights in the sense that government approval of these distinctions in its service must dignify and exalt the ideals of caste, social as well as racial, throughout American life."

NOMINATED FOR THE CITY COUNCIL

John O. Hopkins Wins in Primary
Fight at Wilmington, Del.
Many White Republicans
Promise Support—Over 800
Negroes in Ward.

5-22-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 21.—John O. Hopkins was nominated for the City Council in a hot primary in the Sixth Ward Saturday. There were two white candidates. Mr. Hopkins received 350 votes; the first white candidate received 299 votes and the other 3.

Mr. Hopkins is being congratulated on every hand. At least half of five hundred white Republicans in the ward have signified their intention of supporting Hopkins in the general city election on June 7. The ward has over eight hundred colored voters and nine hundred whites.

The Sixth Ward was represented at one time in the City Council by the late Thomas Postles. Dr. Samuel G. Elbert ran once, but was unsuccessful.

Dr. Hopkins and Dr. Conwell Banton conduct a drug store here. The former also manages a moving picture theatre. Mr. Hopkins was born in Charlestown, Md., but has resided here practically all of his life. From a boy until his graduation from the Howard High School he sold papers. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1908.

Negroes to Try for Postmasterships

It is said that a bunch of Negro postmasters may grow out of the new system of appointing these officials through a competitive civil service examination, in which the best man is supposed to win the plum, regardless of race, color, creed or politics. The leaders are advising educated colored men North and South to enter the examinations and take their chances with all other citizens. If the principle of the "survival of the fittest" is lived up to, there is no doubt that some Negroes will be able to "get by."

Msg News, 8-18-13

GEORGIA POSTOFFICE PROBLEMS SOLVING

Congressmen Kept Busy Recommending Applicants.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Representative Crisp has solved an unpleasant problem by recommending the appointment of Dr. A. L. McArthur for postmaster at Cordele. Dr. McArthur is a dentist. He had what Mr. Crisp considers the best indorsements, though he was one of eight candidates. Protests were filed against the appointment of some of these, though none against Dr. McArthur.

Charges against C. E. Murphey, postmaster at Waycross, are expected here daily. Mr. Murphey's commission will not expire for three years, but people in the town have let it be known that charges against him will soon be filed at the department.

Representative Edwards to-day received by express a handsomely bound volume of indorsements of Marion Lucas for postmaster at Savannah. There were 2,100 letters in the lot, which Mr. Edwards added to many already here. The indorsements will not be filed at the Postoffice Department until Mr. Edwards has a final conference with the Georgia senators.

After an almost unprecedented battle with the Civil Service Commission, Representative Walker has succeeded in having a white man appointed as fireman of the federal building at Waycross. Several weeks ago when a civil service examination was held, John D. Linville, a white man, and a negro named Pandey, passed the test. Linville testified that he was without physical blemish, though three fingers are missing from one of his hands. This was reported to the commission by a political enemy and Linville was declared ineligible. So determined was Mr. Walker that the negro should not be appointed, that he made a fight out of all proportion to the size of the job, which pays \$60 a month. To-day he was promised by President McIlhenny of the commission, that a temporary appointment would be made and that the appointee would be paid out of a special fund, since the proceeding is irregular, until another examination can be held. This will be within the next sixty days.

NEGRO WILL GET PLACE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Matthew A. Jensen, the negro who was with heavy on the final dash to the North pole, will get a position in the classified service of the government without being required to pass a civil service examination. President Taft to-day issued an executive order permitting the appointment.

DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR NEXT FOUR YEARS

Hold Meeting at Washington—
Re-elect Bishop Alexander
Walters as President—Wood
Pledges Loyalty for
Fourth Time.

3-13-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The members of the National Colored Democratic League held a meeting here last Wednesday to discuss plans for the next four years and to elect officers. R. N. Wood and a large number of his followers in the United Colored Democracy were there and Wood, for the fourth time, pledged his loyalty to Bishop Walters and the league.

After adopting a constitution and appointing a steering committee, the following officers were elected for the ensuing four years:

Bishop Alexander Walters, president; James A. Ross, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Manning, Indianapolis, Ind.; James L. Curtis, New York City, and J. T. Green, Georgia, vice presidents; Peter J. Smith, Massachusetts, recording secretary; Charles L. Barnes, Pennsylvania, corresponding secretary; James T. Lloyd, Missouri, treasurer; James H. W. Howard, Harrisburg, Pa., assistant treasurer; Robert N. Wood, New York City, chairman of the executive committee; Bishop Walters, James H. W. Howard, Francis H. Warren, Detroit; A. B. Cosev, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. George C. Clemont, North Carolina; Allan D'Honey, West Virginia; Leon H. Jordan, Missouri; Sully Jaymes, Ohio; S. D. Russell, Oklahoma; N. B. Clark, Virginia; W. T. Scott, Illinois; A. H. Underdown, District of Columbia; Wesley L. Young, New York; A. E. Manning, Peter J. Smith and John H. Slaughter, Wisconsin, members of the executive committee, and N. B. Marshall, New York, organizer.

PETER SMITH A DEPUTY CORPORATION INSPECTOR.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE, 1-1-14.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Peter J. Smith, well known in New York, Boston and Washington, has been appointed a deputy corporation inspector with headquarters at Boston by Secretary McAdoo. The position is said to carry a salary of \$1,800 a year. Mr. Smith assumed his new duties last week.

Peter J. Smith was an active Wilsor supporter during the last Presidential campaign. He was an applicant for Assistant Register of the Treasury. The appointment is said to have been made through the influence of Bishop Alexander Walters.

J. G. NAPIER RESIGNS

Indianapolis Freeman

A CONSISTENT RACE LEADER OF

THE HIGHEST TYPE

8-2-13

LAWYER PATTERSON TO SUCCEED HIM.

A Bitter Fight is in Prospect - Matters

of Moment at the Nation's Capital -

Everybody Going to Business League

Meeting in Philadelphia.

By. R. W. Thompson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Hon. James C. Napier, of Nashville, Tenn., for more than two years registrar of the United States Treasury, has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. Mr. Napier assumed the duties of his office in the spring of 1911 and has served with credit and distinction. In every respect Mr. Napier has been an ideal leader of the race—broad of vision, generous in judgment of men and measures, and has never lost an opportunity to extend moral or substantial assistance to any worthy cause or individual, where it was within his power to do so. Without ostentation, without bluster or brass bands, and without employing the methods of the press agent, Mr. Napier has accomplished a mint of good for his people, and his departure from this field occasions a larger measure of genuine regret than has attended the passing of any other public official the race has known here. A polished and intellectual gentleman, a sympathetic friend and counselor, an energetic champion of the business, industrial and educational uplift, Mr. Napier has impressed himself favorably upon every element of our people at the nation's capital. In heart, action and influence, he has been an integral part of the life of this community. Socially, his presence has been healthful to the last degree. Assisted by his charming and cultured wife, he has been a genial host. His home has ever been open to his friends, and no artificial social barriers have kept away from his door any man, woman or child, who possessed a scintilla of claim to honorable recognition. Fulfilling his official duties with diligence and fidelity, observing opening and closing hours as religiously as the humblest clerk, Mr. Napier has never based his civic acceptability or his social standing upon the fact that he happened to be the registrar of the treasury, for the time being. He has preferred to be "Mr." Napier, the unpretentious citizen and friend, rather than "Registrar" Napier, the head of a bureau that gave legality to the paper currency of the greatest nation under the sun. No red tape has barred the admission of any visitor to his private sanctum. Indeed and in truth, J. C. Napier has been "Everybody's Registrar of Everybody's Treasury." His official associates of both races, as well as all of the people of the country with whom he has been brought into personal contact, know him but to love him. He goes back to his Nashville home as gracefully as he came, the "unsolled and unspilled" leader of a grateful and appreciative people.

Mr. Napier's future will be watched with interest. It cannot be other than a career of continued success and helpful achievement.

Lawyer Patterson Named as Mr. Napier's Successor.

President Wilson has sent to the Senate the name of Attorney Adam E. Patterson, of Muskogee, Okla., as registrar of the treasury, to succeed Mr. Napier. Mr. Patterson comes well recommended, and is championed politically by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, and by the National Negro Democratic League. His case is handicapped somewhat by a bitter fight Senator Vardaman is making against his confirmation. The objection to Mr. Patterson is based solely upon color. The friends of the Oklahoma statesman are hopeful of ultimate success, however, in view of the strong personal influence of Senator Gore in the Senate, and his recognized prowess as a political warrior. The colored people, very naturally, wish for the confirmation of Mr. Patterson, as they would regard it as a calamity if the registrarship of the treasury should be lost to the Negro race.

J. B. PETERSON PROMOTED

Appointed by Collector Charles W. Anderson to Take Charge of Internal Revenue Office at San Juan, Porto Rico, at \$2,500 a Year.

Age — 3-27-13

Jerome B. Peterson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, under Collector Charles W. Anderson, has been appointed deputy collector in charge of the revenue office at San Juan, Porto Rico. In the future Mr. Peterson will be permanently stationed at San Juan.

An act of Congress, approved June 29, 1906, provides that the deputy collector at Porto Rico shall be appointed by the Collector of Internal Revenue at New York and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Peterson was appointed to his new position by Collector Anderson, March 18, and on March 19 his name was approved by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The salary of the post is the same as that of chief deputy, \$2,500 per annum, which means an increase of \$1,200 for Mr. Peterson.

Jerome B. Peterson is a native of New York and has been prominently identified with THE AGE for many years. In 1906 he served as United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Nicaragua, but resigned after a year's service and was succeeded by James W. Johnson. Mr. Peterson is a resident of Brooklyn.

THREE NEGRO JANITORS LET OUT IN GEORGIA

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE 11-27-13

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—When the Democratic collector of internal revenue assumed office, the first thing he announced was that he was going to get rid of all of the Negro deputy collectors and also the Negro janitors. He is going about his work in a very thorough-going way. The following chronicle tells the story of the decapitation of three Negro janitors in the public building here:

Jackson McHenry, in years gone by a leader in Negro Republican ranks and watchman at the Federal building in Atlanta almost since the National Government has owned property in the Gate City, is no longer on the Government

payroll. Neither are Johnson and Macon, the other two Negroes who have been splitting every 24 hours watching work with Jackson, to be found on the walk-around observation of the Government reservation.

Instead of the three long-service Negroes pressing the tiling, three white men, all natives of Georgia, are now on the job.

More than a month ago Collector of Internal Revenue Blalock, as well as custodian of the Federal building, advised McHenry, Macon and Johnson that charges had been lodged against each of them. Declaring the charges asserted incompetency, the collector asked for resignations.

Johnson lost no time in resigning, saying he realized that he could not hold on. McHenry sought the aid of an attorney.

When Johnson went out by resignation, B. M. McGough, of Fayette, a veteran in the war between the States, was given his place. McHenry gave way to F. L. Chaney, well-known Atlantan, for years with the Kimball as a watchman, and yesterday M. L. Hairston, of Elberton, completed the trio of white Georgians to take up the work that had been discharged for years by Negroes.

About President Wilson's Treatment of the Negro What the Chicago Tribune Says

"While President Wilson was enunciating a very idealistic foreign policy in Mobile, Mr. Oswald Villard, editor of the Evening Post, a former if not present champion of Mr. Wilson, was attacking him vigorously for the administration's policy of segregating the Negro employees of the government."

Somehow the coincidence is barbed. It would be more inspiring to read Mr. Wilson's declaration that "We must prove ourselves the Latin American's friends and champions upon terms of equality and honor," if we were not reminded at the same moment by Mr. Villard that Mr. Wilson is countenancing race discrimination in his own country.

"That the administration is unable to defend segregation of Negro employees and is perhaps ashamed of its concession to Southern race prejudice is virtually confessed by Secretary McAdoo in his remarkable appeal to Mr. Villard to withhold his criticism as 'an injustice to a just man.'"

"Mr. Villard was right in refusing to withhold criticism. President Wilson, we are all anxious to

believe, is a 'just man,' but if he is he will not ask immunity from criticism for what is a policy of injustice. Segregating Negroes is unjust. It deepens the line of social discrimination against them. It officializes race prejudice. It is contrary to the spirit of the constitution to say nothing of the work of President Wilson's political patron saint, the Declaration of Independence. It has no such pragmatic justification as may be urged for white supremacy when the want of education and moral discipline among the Negroes make their dominance dangerous. It is race prejudice in its least defensible form.

"President Wilson is advancing a foreign policy based on the principle that we cannot recognize governments which defy law and build order only on the oppression of the people. In this policy he has the support and approval of the American conscience. But what weight will be given these declarations of policy and principle if President Wilson himself permits, for his political ease, an administrative practice which is not in keeping with the spirit of our own constitution, much less with our declared ideals of human equality."

U. S. POSITION LOST

BY JACKSON M'HENRY

Constitution 11-16-13

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Lee L. Brown, the colored candidate for the Legislature from this city, was defeated Tuesday. The Democrats swept the city and county. Brown says the split vote of the Progressives and Republicans, combined with the hundreds of repeaters, aside from many who failed to get an opportunity to vote, is what defeated him. With the combined vote of the Progressives and Republicans he should have won by an overwhelming majority. The Republicans were hampered by not having any daily paper of their own. The Louisville News, the weekly paper, of which Lee L. Brown is editor, is the only paper that fought the cause of the Republican party. This paper made a gallant fight. The Progressives carried a large number of colored votes, but not enough to overcome the Democrats, who claim the city by over 5,000. Brown said that the failure of colored voters to vote the straight Republican ticket in the Tenth ward had a great effect upon his race for the Legislature. The Tenth ward in past days has always sent a Republican to the Legislature, this being the heaviest colored ward in Louisville. The Louisville News is to be commended for the fight it made to have the Republican ticket carry away the honors, while the Columbian, the paper that made such a fight on Brown, is being denounced by many. Dr. P. H. Peters, who is the editor, is one of the colored leaders among the Progressives.

Little Corinne Walker, Louisville agent for The Indianapolis Freeman, left Louisville for St. Paul, Minn., to enter school. She is a very small little girl, age ten years. She traveled all the way alone. She left Louisville Thursday night at 9:30 o'clock, arrived in Chicago at 7:45, left Chicago at 9 o'clock and got in St. Paul at 9:30 Friday night. She is with her aunt, Nannie Bell Colman, of 522 West Central avenue. She is the niece of C. J. Walker, the great hair-grower of Louisville, Ky., and little daughter of Mary Skillman, 1403 South Second street, Louisville, Ky.

The W. Y. Age
The New York Age

NEGRO BARBERS TO BE PUT OUT FOR WHITES

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Like hungry suckling calves which have been kept away from the mother cows, the Democrats are trying to suck all the teats of the government milk bag at once. The edict has gone forth that every position filled by a Republican is to be filled by a Democrat, and it matters not what the position is.

At a recent caucus a set of resolutions were adopted that provide for turning out every employe appointed by a Republican. Even the Negro barbers are slated to go, and their places are to be filled by white barbers. On this point a Southern Democrat expressed himself by saying that he saw many places filled by colored men and he knew they were Republicans because in all his life he had never seen a colored Democrat.

The white man of the old Southern aristocracy would never have countenanced for a minute the ministrations of any but Negro barbers. They placed a white man who did that sort of work beneath their consideration. No better indication as to the class of white men now controlling the South is to be found than is shown in this contemplated action.

NEW REGISTER OF THE TREASURY!

The Freeman
Gabe E. Parker Takes Office October 1—Makes Pleasing Impression on Visit to the Department.
9-27-13

COLORED MEN WHO HAVE BEEN REGISTER

Mr. Napier Steps Down Gracefully After a Brilliant Term of Service—President Wilson's Church Bought by Colored Congregation—Business League Preparing for "Promised Land" of Oklahoma—Testimonial for Manager Thomas.

Bureau of The Freeman.
1337 Wallach Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Gabe E. Parker, who arrived in the city this week to "look things over," will not assume the duties of registrar of the treasury until October 1. In the meantime, Mr. James C. Napier, who has presided over the office with rare dignity and efficiency for two and a half years, will remain in charge. Mr. Napier has proven himself to be a courteous official and retires with the respect and glad will of both races. He has indeed and in truth been "everybody's registrar of everybody's treasury." No stronger evidence of Mr. Napier's fine sense of the ternal fitness of things has been shown than in the cordial reception which he gave to his successor-to-be when the latter called last Saturday to pay his respects and to arrange the details looking to a change in the registrarship. Both are splendid specimens of physical manhood, both are cultured and versed in the niceties of social contact, and each measured up to the most exacting requirements of a situation that in less tactful hands might have been embarrassing.

This meeting, under such peculiar circumstances, of admirably equipped representatives of the two races that are today viewed by many Americans as national problems, was a spectacle that will linger long in the memory of all that witnessed the historic incident. With the graciousness characteristic of the man, Mr. Napier made Mr. Parker welcome, and after an exchange of compliments, explained to him the general conditions of the office and stated that everything was in readiness for his coming. Mr. Parker needed time to adjust some private business, and asked Mr. Napier to remain at the helm until the first of next month, when he would be in a position to take the oath of office. Mr. Parker made a favorable impression upon those with whom he is to be associated in an official way for a term of years, and his conversation indicated a happy breadth of vision on all race problems and political issues. Mr. Napier will turn the office over to his successor on the first, and in advance, wished Mr. Parker Godspeed in the work that will fall to his hands.

Saturday night Mr. Napier left for New Orleans, where he delivered an emancipation address for the State Fair Association on the 22nd. After filling several speaking engagements at various points, and looking after a number of business matters, he will return to this city. In all probability Mr. Napier will make his headquarters here for the winter, visiting Nashville at intervals, to take care of his banking interests and law practice.

The New Register of the Treasury.

Mr. Parker, whose name is soon to adorn the paper currency and securities of the government, is just now the cynosure of all eyes. Everybody is anxious to see how he looks, how he talks and

how he acts. He will be found to be a genial gentleman, an American in speech, dress and manners—a business man from the word "go." As has been stated, he is a Choctaw Indian, and is the first of his race to hold a federal position of this grade. For several years he has been the head of an industrial school for Indians at Tulsa, Okla., named in honor of the late Gen. S. C. Armstrong, and fostered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For the present Mr. Parker is making his home at the New Ebbitt House.

Colored Men and the Registrar's Office.

The first colored man to occupy the office of registrar of the treasury was former Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, who was appointed in 1881 by President Garfield. When President Cleveland came into office in 1885, he named for registrar Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, a white man, who held the place during Cleveland's term and throughout the administration of President Harrison. Upon Mr. Cleveland's return in 1893, he appointed another white man, J. Fount Tillman. The accession of President McKinley to the White House, however, again brought the Negro into his own, and B. K. Bruce was for the second time called to the registrar's office. The former senator died a short time after his reappointment, and in the spring of 1898 Capt. Judson W. Lyons, member of the Republican National Committee for the state of Georgia, was installed as registrar, serving until 1906, when President Roosevelt brought forward for the place, Dr. W. T. Vernon, of Kansas. In the early part of 1911, President Taft named as registrar Mr. James C. Napier, of Tennessee, who now gives way to Mr. Parker, the selection of President Wilson. The salary is \$4,000 per annum.

chase price, and \$5,000 is secured by a second trust, placed with a well-known bank. All the Mt. Carmel folks have to do now is to keep up their payments. They are thrifty and hard-working people, and led by an able business man and spiritual leader like Dr. Jernagin, they cannot fail. We shall have more to say of him later.

The Freeman
Dr. Peter J. Smith May be Assistant
9-27-13

Current rumor has it that official lightning may strike Dr. Peter J. Smith of Boston, and that he may be named at an early date as Assistant Registrar of the Treasury, to succeed Prof. J. P. Strickland of Arkansas, who was not confirmed by the Senate. Dr. Smith is a capable man and his appointment would be very agreeable to the National Negro Democratic League, which has endorsed his

num and was held until recently by Mr. Cyrus Field Adams of Chicago, Ill.

DR. A. B. SCHULTZ-KNIGHTEN,



ILLINOIS FIRST COLORED WOMAN JUNIOR.

Dr. A. B. Schultz-Knighten had the honor of serving on the third jury of women appointed by Judge of the Chicago Insane Asylum. Dr. Schultz is a member of several prominent clubs and is doing excellent work for the uplift of her race.

THE NEGRO REGISTERS OF THE TREASURY

The Freeman 10-18-13.
The retirement of James C. Napier, of Tennessee, as register of the Treasury, and the appointment of an Indian to succeed him has brought the office into prominence. B. K. Bruce, former Senator of Mississippi, was the first Negro to hold the office and was appointed by President Garfield in 1881. His simple and somewhat picturesque hand writing will be remembered by the older citizens. It was the first signature of a Negro on United States money; it had the effect of being the first impression, consequently lasting. There was some little ado by way of adverse sentiment as to the

Negro's name on the money, but no one paid attention to it. The squeamish ones soon forgot all about it. In fact most of the people did not know who B. K. Bruce was, whether he was white or colored.

The rather distinguished chirography of W. S. Rosecrans, a white man, appointed by Grover Cleveland, was next seen on our bills. Then again B. K. Bruce held the office, having been appointed by President McKinley; not however, until J. Fount Tillman had been in the office which was during Cleveland's second term. Bruce died after an incumbency of a few months; he was succeeded by Judson W. Lyons, of Georgia, whose bold yet simple handwriting came near being a feature of the bills. Dr. W. T. Vernon, of Kansas, with his "fine Italian hand" was selected by Roosevelt. James C. Napier, the Nashville banker, appointed by Taft, followed Vernon. The Napier handwriting has not been so plentifully in evidence; just whose fault it is we are not so sure. It may be our own. He served something over two years, having been appointed in 1911.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ARE HARD HIT AGAIN

Southern Democrats Rant and Make Themselves Ridiculous on "Negro Domination" Subject—E. R. Belcher Dropped as Deputy Collector at Brunswick, Ga. 7-3-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

BRUNSWICK, Ga., July 1.—Democratic protests have been successful in causing Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, to rescind his action appointing E. R. Belcher, a Negro, Deputy Collector of Customs at this place. No Negroes are now left in important Federal positions in the South.

More than a hundred telegrams were sent to Washington by the Brunswick Board of Trade and by individuals protesting against Mr. Belcher. Then it was announced that the appointment had been withdrawn and L. P. Johnson named instead. It was explained that Belcher got in by mistake.

The following telegram was sent to Georgia's Representatives at Washington by the Brunswick Board of Trade:

"We are informed that E. R. Belcher, a Negro, who holds the position of deputy collector for the port of Brunswick, will be in charge of the office after July 1. If such information is based on fact we enter our protest against such violation of our feelings and wishes.

"The solidarity of Democratic Georgia and of the entire South results from a determined opposition of our people to any semblance of Negro domination. We feel that our support of Democracy

entitles us to protection from such wanton disregard for our wishes and ask that this Negro be removed from office and a white man appointed. We call upon every Senator and Congressman of Georgia and the South to aid Brunswick in this matter."

NEGROES ARE REMOVED BY WOODROW WILSON

Three Good Federal Offices Are Given to White Constitution 4-28-13

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, April 24.—(Special.)—President Wilson today replaced three more negro federal officeholders with white men, thus answering the query as to whether he would let his Virginia blood or New Jersey training guide him in appointments to federal offices.

Samuel J. Graham, of Pennsylvania, was nominated as assistant attorney general to succeed William H. Lewis. The latter was one of Attorney General Wickersham's assistants, and for whom he made a vigorous fight to retain in the American Bar association. Edward Luck, now of Wisconsin, was nominated as auditor of the navy department. This place is now filled by Ralph Tyler, of Ohio, who is a negro. This change will be deeply gratifying to naval officers, as in the past they have been forced to go to Tyler and explain their accounts and secure his approval. In this office are a number of other negro clerks. One of them is Delaney, the barber for former President Roosevelt, who listed as an accountant.

The president also nominated Hayes H. Lewis collector of internal revenue for Florida vice Joseph Lee, a negro who has held the position for years and who is especially offensive to Florida democrats.

ROYALL GETS FIVE-SIXTHS OF VOTE IN 6 DISTRICTS.

Although John M. Royall was defeated in his race for Alderman from the 21st Aldermanic District, according to the returns up to Wednesday noon, the vote for him in six election districts populated largely by Negroes showed a great preponderance in his favor. The six districts referred to showed a total vote of about 1,800.

Of this vote the count shows that Mr. Royall received about 1,500, or five-sixths of the total number cast. About three hundred of these were invalidated for various reasons, leaving a net vote of 1,200.

Negro Candidate for President
Winds Up With Place as Janitor
Mont. Adv. 4-18-13

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 17—William T. Scott, the only negro ever nominated for President of the United States by a properly constituted national delegate convention representing thirty-seven States in the Union, and a present candidate for minister to the Negro Republic of Hayti was

today placed on the House roll as janitor.

The National Liberty party, with four hundred delegates met in St. Louis in 1904 and nominated Scott for President over three others negroes, J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis, Bishop Alexander Walter of New Jersey, and J. M. Mitchell, of Tennessee.

Wilson & The Color Line
Lit. Digest, 8-23-18
p. 270-71

Democracy & Fair Play
Editorial. Independent.

8-21-13

National Democratic Fair
Play Association,
P. 426,

n. y. age
6-12-13

- Negroes Out, White Men In

Jacksonville, Fla., June 10, 1913 - Joe Lee has been deposed as Collector of Internal Revenue at Jacksonville and Henry Hayes Lewis, a Wilson appointee, has succeeded him. Every Negro in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue has been replaced with white men.

The Negro Chief Deputy at Tampa has been discharged and a white man is now working in his place. The Tampa office was run entirely by Colored-men, Lewis says so fast as he can get white men to replace-them he will do so.

NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION FORMED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—A new political organization, known as the Colored Progressive Democrats of the United States of America, has been formed. The officers are as follows: A. B. Coasey of New Jersey, president; W. C. Payne of Ohio, first vice-president; the Rev. L. C. Newby of New Jersey, second vice-president; W. C. Ferguson of the District of Columbia, recording secretary; R. Corbbet, Oklahoma, corresponding secretary; J. L. Offort, Pennsylvania, financial secretary; the Rev. J. R. Dangerfield of New Jersey, treasurer; S. Gray of Maryland, chaplain; J. B. Smith of Maryland, sergeant-at-arms.

Gen. Robert Smalls, for many years collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C., goes out, and is to be succeeded by Franklin P. Colcock, a white democrat.

Freeman
4-19-13

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ALABAMA REPUBLICANS LOSE NINE DELEGATES

Twelve Southern States Will
Lose 83, Other Sections

Gaining 75
9-10-13

BY ALFRED J. STOFER.
Special to The Advertiser.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—It certainly looks as if the representation of the Southern Republicans in the National Republican Convention of 1916 is going to be reduced. The recommendation that the National Committee, which met here yesterday, will make to a convention of the party leaders propose holding next year, probably in the late winter or early spring, will, in the opinion of most Republicans in Congress, be adopted.

When the new plan is agreed to the States given below will have the following number of delegates in the convention which three years hence will nominate the candidates for president and Vice-President:

Alabama, 15 instead of 24; Arkansas, 12 instead of 18; Florida, 8 instead of 12; Georgia, 18 instead of 28; Louisiana, 12 instead of 20; Mississippi, 13 instead of 20; North Carolina, 21 instead of 34; Oklahoma, 18 instead of 20; South Carolina, 11 instead of 18; Tennessee, 22 instead of 24; Texas, 23 instead of 40; Virginia, 17 instead of 24.

These twelve Southern States will have eighty-three less votes in the convention and sixteen Northern and Western States are to have an increase of seventy-five votes, New York and Pennsylvania each being allowed an increase of thirteen.

The N. Y. Times, N. Y. City, 4/17/13

Mr. William H. Lewis, whose resignation as Assistant Attorney-General of the United States is to take effect April 1, is to return to the practice of law in Boston. He will take up the profession alone, and will not form a partnership, as had been reported in some quarters. According to the officials of the Department of Justice, the cases involving Indian deprecation claims have been practically completed, and the place will not be filled. The few claims remaining on the docket will be assigned to the assistant practicing before the Court of Claims. The position occupied by Mr. Lewis, therefore, stands abolished. There was a host of colored lawyers out for the place. Mr. Lewis has made a very capable official and his departure will be regretted by all Washingtonians. The race is grateful to the eloquent advocate for the prominent part he took in exposing the anti-Negro proclivities of Judge Hook of Kansas, which led to the latter's defeat for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to which post President Taft was upon the eve of assigning him.

We are proud to note the number of colored councilmen who have been elected throughout the State, including Messrs. Ben McQueen and Joe Young of Harrodsburg, H. O. Corbin, of Mt. Sterling, and Rev. H. D. Colerane, of Winchester.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

A few days ago in an address at Swarthmore President Wilson uttered the following pregnant sentences:

"But the extent of the American conquest is not what gives America distinction in the annals of the world. It is the professed purpose of the conquest, which was to see to it that every foot of that land should be the home of free, self-governed people, who should have no government whatever which did not rest upon the consent of the governed. I would like to believe that all this hemisphere is devoted to the same sacred purpose, and that nowhere can any government endure which is stained by blood or supported by anything but the consent of the governed."

We wonder if President Wilson really means what he says, or if this is mere rhetoric? Does President Wilson mean to apply this doctrine to ten millions of people in his own country who have black skins? Does President Wilson mean that the black people who are in the majority in Mississippi and South Carolina, for example, shall have self-government, or does President Wilson mean that only white men come under the head of the "consent of the governed?"

We should like to know exactly what the President means.

JOHN O. HOPKINS IS NOW CITY COUNCILMAN

Chosen to Represent the Sixth Ward at Saturday's Election
Held at Wilmington, Del.—Republicans Elect Mayor and Seven Members of the City Council.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 11.—The Negro citizens of this city are in a happy frame of mind, for John O. Hopkins was elected a member of the City Council from the Sixth Ward at last Saturday's election. The colored voters were loyal to Mr. Hopkins as were many white voters.

Dr. Harrison W. Howell, Republican, was re-elected mayor. The Bull Moose candidate ran a poor third. The Republicans elected seven of the twelve

members of the City Council.

John O. Hopkins was born in Chester, Md., but has been a resident of Wilmington nearly all of his life. He conducts a drug store with Conwell Benton and is proprietor of the Hopkins Theatre, a motion picture house.

Out of the 1,300 Republican voters in the Sixth Ward, 860 are Negroes.

COLLECTOR LETS OUT COLORED OFFICIALS.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE: Oct 30-

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 28.—W. L. Delaney, the new Collector of Customs appointed by President Wilson, is now in control. Every colored officeholder has been let out.

In making public his policy Delaney showed how he stood on the Negro question by giving out the following list of dismissals:

The positions held by F. W. Roberts and N. F. English have been discontinued and abolished.

The position of clerk held by H. C. Cantwell has been abolished.

The position of inspector held by George R. English has been discontinued.

The position of night inspector held by Charles A. Shavers has been discontinued.

The position of night inspector held by A. E. Walters has been discontinued and abolished.

The position of messenger held by James Seville has been discontinued and abolished.

Every man let out by the new Collector is a Negro.

COLORED COUNCILMAN RESIGNS SEAT.

The Freeman

R. H. Colerane, the colored man recently elected to the City Council of Winchester, Ky., has resigned as a member of that body because the white members refused to sit with him. According to report they failed to show up on the day they were to be sworn in; this to embarrass the colored brother. Colerane went before a notary public, who administered him the oath of office. He was asked to resign by the white members. He did so. At first blush this seems a high-handed piece of injustice, and it is. We do not have many cases so flagrant as that. Perhaps there has never been a case of the kind before, at least in recent years. In the language of the street, "It is out there." However, it is only one of the things that make for our great race problem.

The Freeman 10-18-13
Silas Robbins, Jr., of Omaha, Neb., has been designated as a clerk in the office of the American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. Mr. Robbins is a young man of liberal education and political experience. It is understood that the appointment was made by Secretary of State Bryan as a testimonial to his appreciation of the friendly attitude of the colored citizens of Omaha toward him in his various campaigns.

POSTMASTER TO REPLACE NEGROES

Ming News
Change Contemplated by Atlanta Official, Just Inducted.

9-18-13

Atlanta, Sept. 16.—Bolling H. Jones, a prominent Atlanta manufacturer, took the oath of office as postmaster to-day and received the office and its contents from retiring Postmaster Hugh L. McKee, who has served three years and six months of his four-year term. Mr. McKee has gone into the real estate business and says he expects to remain in private life for at least three years.

A delegation composed of the board of directors of the Atlanta Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Atlanta Freight Bureau and the Credit Men's Bureau called at the federal building at noon to pay their respects to the new postmaster, who is a director in each of these organizations.

It was announced that there would be no immediate changes in the working force of the postoffice. It is generally understood, however, that Postmaster Jones' first move will be the displacing of the negro letter carriers, as he is opposed to negroes holding positions of such responsibility. It is stated that he will replace them by white carriers as rapidly as possible.

NEW COLORED POLICE

The W. Y. A.
Commissioner Waldo Keeps His Word By Appointing Robert H. Holmes a Member of the Police Force—Is Now Attending School of Instruction.

Police Commissioner Waldo has appointed another colored man as a member of the New York police force. He is Robert H. Holmes, 16 West 99th street, and received notice of his appointment last Thursday.

Police Officer Holmes successfully passed the physical and mental tests required by law. He is now attending the school of instruction, where he is being coached to assume the duties of a policeman.

Robert H. Holmes is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Holmes and was born in Charleston, S. C., July 25, 1888. He came to New York when ten years old and entered the Ironside School at Bordentown, N. J. Later he became a student at Howard University.

Police Commissioner Waldo some months ago stated that he would appoint a number of colored men on the police force if they passed the mental and physical examinations.

S. H. Battle is the other Negro police officer.

GRAHAM SUCCEEDS NEGRO.

Mont. Advt.
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Samuel J. Graham of Pittsburg, has been selected for an assistant attorney general to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William H. Lewis, the Boston negro, appointed by former President Taft.

OFFICIALS HAD PLANNED A "JIM CROW" DIVISION.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE: 11-6-13
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—At a mass meeting held at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church Monday evening, October 27, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post, read from a letter written by Secretary McAdoo denying that segregation was in effect in the Treasury Department, and saying that he and the President had some time previously decided to appoint a Negro Register of the Treasury, under whom would be placed all the Negro employees. The refusal of the Senate to confirm the Negro Patterson caused the plan to fall through.

Mr. Villard declared in his speech that while Mr. McAdoo was sincere in his plan for the register's office he did not realize that it was fraught with more danger than good. That the slightest yielding on the part of a high Federal official will find a dozen imitators who think by outdoing their masters to curry favor with those in power. He declared that the whole basis of segregation is caste and race, and not lack of efficiency. Mr. Villard said wished with all his heart that segregation might prove the "rude and almost ruffian-like" incident the colored people need to arouse them to a knowledge of their danger and strength.

Student
Sept 20-13

Doctor George W. Buckner, of Evansville, Indiana, recently appointed and confirmed United States Minister to the Republic of Liberia, spent a few days at Tuskegee Institute this week in conference with Principal Washington and Mr. Scott, who was a member of the American Commission to Liberia in 1909. Doctor Buckner wishes to be of the greatest service possible to the Liberian people in their efforts to work out their destiny. Knowing Dr. Washington's acute interest in the whole Liberian situation and of his disinterested services in behalf of the Little Black Republic, and of Mr. Scott's late visit to that country, his visit to Tuskegee Institute was for the purpose, as he expressed it, of securing "pointers on the situation." Doctor Buckner is expected to report at the State Department, Washington, D. C., for instructions soon and to sail to Monrovia some time within the next month.

NEGRO ATTORNEY GENERAL RE-MONT. SIGNS ADV.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—William H. Lewis, negro lawyer, whose appointment as an assistant attorney-general raised a row in official circles and a contest over Lewis's membership in the American Bar Association, resigned today.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—Congressman Edwards has succeeded in having two negro railway mail carriers removed from local runs in the First district. One of these was on the Savannah and Statesboro Railway from Savannah to Aaron, via Statesboro; and the other was on the Central of Georgia from Dover to Dublin, via Statesboro. Complaint was made by the citizens along these lines, as both runs were on local trains, and the matter was taken up by Congressman Edwards, who asked for an investigation and that the negro carriers be removed.

Inspectors were put on the case and the result is that the negro carriers have been removed to other runs, where, in the opinion of the department, their services will be less objectionable and where they will not be so closely brought in touch with the people as they were on these local runs.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 9-23-13
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 23.—Dr. G. W. Buckner of Evansville, Ind., recently appointed and confirmed United States Minister to the Republic of Liberia, spent a few days at Tuskegee Institute last week in conference with Booker T. Washington and Emmett J. Scott. The latter was a member of the American Commission to Liberia in 1909.

Dr. Buckner wishes to be of the greatest service possible to the Liberian people in their efforts to work out their destiny. Knowing Dr. Washington's acute interest in the whole Liberian situation and of his disinterested services in behalf of the little black republic, and of Mr. Scott's late visit to that country, his visit to Tuskegee Institute was for the purpose, as he expressed it, of securing "pointers on the situation."

Dr. Buckner is expected to report at the State Department for instructions soon, and will sail for Monrovia some time within the next month.

Mr. E. Z. Phillips, the colored postmaster of Purvis, has completed a very pretty seven-room house and is ready to paint the same. Mr. Phillips is a graduate of State Normal has taught there for several years and has taught in this county, also. He is now doing successful farming in this (Macon) county, keeping store, and holding the post office. He is a credit to the community in which he lives.

Maj. Gen. R. R. Jackson Counted In.
Major General Robert R. R. Jackson of the Uniform Knights of Pythias and Major of the First Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment, and one of the most widely known men in the United States was "counted in" after a close race to be elected to the Illinois legislature of the Second Ward of Chicago. The election took place last November and Major instituted a recount and the Election Commissioners have decided Jackson has won over Henry Ashton, a Democrat. Mr. Ostrum started the recount, thinking he was elected, but it has developed that Jackson

has won the toga over both the Republican and Democrat. The two subcommittees of the legislature left on Tuesday of this week to report at Springfield and Jackson will be sworn in about Monday of next week.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 7.—A. O. Blalock, recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Wilson, has begun a campaign to oust all Negro officials. Blalock says his Republican predecessor, Henry S. Jackson, paid \$20,000 annually of Government money to Negroes.

"There are no Government positions for Negroes in the South," said Collector Blalock. "A Negro's place is in the cornfield. I do not mean that a Negro should not be educated and have his rights, but there are deserving white men capable of holding the positions."

This is the kind of irresponsible white politicians (for revenue only) that the Negro Democrats helped to give bread and meat.

The Negroes have drawn up an appeal to President Wilson for protection.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-18-11
FLORENCE, S. C., Dec. 16.—Assistant
Postmaster Mischeaux has been removed
by the Wilson Administration. The reason
is: Because he is a Negro. Mischeaux
served under J. E. Wilson, a colored
man, and has been working under Post
master J. A. Chase, white, for several
months. Chase received word last week
from Congressman Ragsdale that the
effort to have Mischeaux let out had
resulted favorably.

No charges were made against Assistant Postmaster Mischeaux. He was regarded as an efficient assistant. Prominent white business men petitioned for his retention, but it is reported that Ragsdale and other white politicians are determined to have every Negro office holder in the Sixth District removed.

Mr. Cyrus Field Adams, who resigned the post of Assistant Register of the Treasury last October, after more than twelve years of faithful service, has been appointed as an inspector of customs, Treasury Department, and stationed at his home town, Chicago. The salary is \$4 per diem and the place is under the civil service regulations. Mr. Adams is well known as an able journalist, a linguist and a philatelist.

Afro-American Citizens Asked to Observe Day of Special Prayer.

The National Independent Political League requests that every clergyman in the United States observe Sunday, Sept. 14, 1913, as Equal Rights Sunday and have special prayers and sermons offered for the cause of human rights. Colored American citizens are denied these rights even by the federal government itself. Petition Almighty God an appeal to the people to fight against this sin.

Every church among us, every literary association, every lodge, every equal rights society in the United States is urged to send a delegate to the fifth annual meeting of the National Independent Political League at Boston, Sept. 16-18, 1913. Also citizens who do not belong to any particular organization are invited to attend.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 18-16-
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 14.—In an as-
sociated Press dispatch published in the
South a few days ago, attention was
called to the fact that a colored man
had been put on the United States Jury
in St. Louis for the first time in fifteen
years.

In Montgomery and in other cities in Alabama colored men serve regularly on United States juries. There are very few sessions of the United States courts where from one to half a dozen colored men do not serve on the petty jury of the grand jury, and there is little or no comment. Thus it can be seen that the race is making some upward stride in this part of the world.

James W. Johnson has tendered his resignation to the State Department in Washington as United States Consul in Corinto, Nicaragua. Mr. Johnson has been on a leave of absence for nearly a year. He resigned from the service to look after business interests at his former home in Jacksonville, Fla., and to engage in literary work.

In the fall of 1912 Mr. Johnson was transferred to Azores, but the Democrats refused to confirm the Taft consular appointments. Azores is regarded as a more favorable port. Mr. Johnson entered the consular service in 1906.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Representative Henry George, of New York, who desired to recommend several negroes in his district for appointment for Federal office, called at the White House today to learn President Wilson's attitude on such appointments. Mr. Wilson told the New York representative to ascertain the sentiment of members of the Senate on that question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Representative Henry George, of New York, who wished to recommend several Negroes in his district for appointment to Federal offices, called at the White House Monday to learn President Wilson's attitude on such appointments.

Mr. Wilson told him to find out the sentiment of Southern Senators on the question.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Democratic Administration has let out another officeholder. The last person to go is W. D. Johnson, a special agent in the Agricultural Department. There is scarcely a week that some Negro is not put out by the present Administration.

SEGREGATES RACES
Ming News - 9-22-1
Atlanta, Sept. 18.—Postmaster Bolling H. Jones, who has just taken charge of the Atlanta postoffice, has signalized his entrance into office by segregation of the races. The white employees are all to be placed on the eastern side of the postoffice and given what is known as the "swing room," the most desirable in the building, while all the colored employees must flock on the western side. He says he is going to make a personal study of every employee, but reaffirms his statement that he will make no changes except upon merit.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

WHEELING, W. Va., June 3.—At last the Negroes of the Second Ward have shown themselves capable of electing one of their race to the City Council, in the person of Dr. B. H. Stillyard. On last Thursday at the city election the men in black marched to the polls and cast their ballots for one of the race and he is an honor the Negroes can feel proud of. For over thirty years they have been striving for this honor which goes to show good things come to him who waits. It was a long wait nevertheless a successful one. Dr. H. B. Stillyard has always been held in esteem by white and colored citizens throughout the State, is a thorough politician and will be a credit to this city as one of its selectmen to assist in running the affairs of the city.

Charles King has been appointed a United States Deputy Marshal under Marshal Henkle, a Republican. It is said that Deputy Marshal King is the first Negro to serve in the position in the district. He has been assigned to duty as guard at District Attorney Marshall's office.

The Freeman 10-18-15
The announcement that Charles W. Anderson is to be retained by President Wilson as collector of internal revenue at New York is having a heartening effect on the colored people hereabouts. Mr. Anderson has made a flawless record and is entitled to hold on to the job. It is regarded as pretty certain here that Judge Robert H. Terrell, a lawyer of ability and a skilled jurist, will be retained in a similar manner, as he is endorsed for retention by leading members of the District bar, both Democrats and Republicans supporting him. Judge Terrell's present tenure closes in December.

Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback has tendered his resignation as revenue agent. On August 15 he served notice on Commissioner of Internal Revenue of his intention to quit the service, and his resignation was promptly accepted.

3 Editor Lee L. Brown, of the Louisville News, who was the only Negro ever nominated for the Kentucky Legislature, and in a ward where he should have

uses the best was defeated. The col-
best Sed to support him. Editor
ls, there Republican.
the H.

Political Appointments and Elections - 1913.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPOINTS TWO.

The hopes of Negro Democrats that the President would give them a portion of the Federal appointments, after having been cast down to lowest earth for long and weary months, and out of which the life had well-nigh gone, have been revived and lifted up somewhat by the appointment of Dr. Ruckner of Indiana to succeed Mr. Fred R. Moore of New York as Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia and of Mr. Adam E. Patterson of Oklahoma to succeed Mr. James C. Napier of Tennessee as Register of the Treasury. These appointments were a surprise to us and a tremendous shock to Negro Democrats, and especially so to Bishop Alexander Walters and the Negro Democratic League, which has so much solid faith in President Wilson and the star of its own destiny, and has received so large a dose of the charity that eats up hope and clamors for more when there is no more. We did not expect anything of President Wilson, and our surprise that the Negro Democrats were not forgotten at the White House is a natural incident to the unnatural situation. Bishop Walters and his organized Democrats expected to get everything, and are shocked that they did not get the two things that have been given. They must not have been consulted. We doubt if Mr. Patterson and Dr. Ruckner even belong to the national organization. Anyhow, Dr. Ruckner owes his appointment to Senator Kerns of Indiana and Mr. Patterson owes his to Senator Gore of Oklahoma.

Now, we would not have Bishop Walters and his organization feel for a second that we do not sympathize with them in the sackcloth and ashes where-with the force of circumstances has clothed them. We still think that Bishop Walters' white grandfather and not his colored father in heaven led him, by the voice he says he heard, into the Democratic slaughter house. He is a very wise Bishop in these times who can recognize the true from the false in the still small voice when it calls him, especially in matters political. Even in church matters it is liable to deceive and lead the faithful astray. We know.

Will Dr. Ruckner be confirmed by the Senate? That is a great big question. Can Mr. Patterson afford to accept the appointment to succeed Mr. Napier, when he must in advance acquiesce in the disgraceful and degrading discrimination against his race established by the Treasury Department and because of which Mr. Napier resigned from the position? That is a personal question which Mr. Patterson must answer for himself. As for Mr. John Skelton Williams of Virginia, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who issued the segregation order, he could not serve under us as messenger to the editor of THE AGE, because we would not have him about us, and we would not serve under him nor his insolent sort as Register to the Secretary of the Treasury, because we have more and higher American manhood than he and they. We do not believe that white Virginia and the white South have produced our sort of American manhood, the sort that believes in "doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us." Then there is that other ugly question to be answered in the case of Mr. Patterson, who is a lawyer, as in the case of Mr. Ruckner, who is a doctor—will he be confirmed? The New York Sun of July 27, in a Washington dispatch, quoted James Kirkman Vardaman, the Senatorial blackguard from Mississippi, in answer to the question, as follows:

"I think the defeat of this appointment is of more importance than the passage of the tariff bill and the enactment of currency legislation. It rises like a mountain peak above the other questions of the day. I shall use every effort to defeat the confirmation. Every Senator from the South I have spoken to on the subject has expressed his intention of opposing the confirmation.

"I made a trip to the White House to expose the nomination, and I also spoke with Secretary McAdoo concerning it. It seems that the appointment was made in view of Patterson's campaign activities in the interest of Democracy. I don't think much of the policy that pays party obligations at the expense of the purity of the greatest race on the globe. I shall fight every Negro appointment that is made. If a colored recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia is appointed my protest will be still more vehement."

This is square-toed blackguardism. As a matter of fact, there are more mulatto white people in the South and the United States than pure whites. Indeed, judged by the true standard of white, as we have it in the clouds and in Parisian marble, there is no pure white race. They are all of the

mixed blood of Abraham, Lot and Laban, the three descendants of Enoch, Lameth and Noah, the fathers of Ham, Shem and Japhet. All outside this classification belong to "them which are no people." But why expect Senator Vardaman or his sort to understand this, unless an angel with a flaming sword

should tell him so, even as it spoke to and silenced the jawbone of Senator Tillman, the paralyzed demon of the sand hills of South Carolina? Wonderful are the ways of the Lord of such sort as Senator Vandaman, and he will find it out as Senator Tillman has done.

Then there is that other side to it, which may not appeal to President Wilson any more than it did to President Cleveland in a like situation, when the Southern Senators refused to confirm the appointment of James C. Matthews of New York to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia; President Wilson may not think as Senator Vardaman does that he was elected by the electoral votes of the South in 1912 or can be re-elected by them in 1916. He may take the position, as President Cleveland took it, that he was elected by the votes of all the Democrats in the country, including Bishop Walters, Dr. Ruckner and Mr. Patterson, and that he, and not Senator Vardaman and his sort, is the President of the United States and head of the Democratic party. He has not taken this position as yet on the Negro question, but he has made the provocation in the Patterson appointment and will either have to stand to his guns or run away. Which will he do, stand or run? That is his business. The country really expects him to read the riot act to Senator Vardaman and the Southern Senators with him on the Negro question, and it will be disappointed in the President if the man of him deserts him and he should do otherwise.

It is strictly up to the President and the Senators as to whether they will deny in the light the colored Democrats they begat in the dark. It is a delicate question to be up to them, but they have only themselves to blame. The sins of their fathers have found them out.

Age 9-25-13

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ENDORSED
FOR ALDERMAN

Real Estate Man Put Up As
Candidate in Twenty-First
Assembly District

A NON-PARTISAN MOVE

Negroes of All Parties Combine
and Form Negro Civic League
to Promote Race's Political

ports.

The object of the meeting, stated by the chairman, was not only for the formation of the league, but also for the naming of a strong, representative man as candidate for alderman of the 21st Assembly District, who would be endorsed by the league and submitted for ratification to the Negro voters of the district without regard to party affiliation.

L. H. White presented for the consideration of the meeting a set of resolutions embodying the principles to be championed by the league and providing for a permanent organization. The resolutions are as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

We, the Negro voters and citizens of New York City, County and State, in mass meeting assembled at 89 W. 134th street, New York City, this Friday, September 19, 1913, at 8.30 p. m., believe that our political and civic welfare can best be advanced by the organization of a league along non-partisan lines with a membership made up solely from a racial standpoint and without regard to party affiliation. Said league to consider the interest and welfare of the Negro voter by organizing and solidifying said voters into a body without party designation, thus making our votes a determining factor in the securing of elective representation in State and city councils. To achieve this end, be it resolved—

(1) That we organize ourselves into a body to be known as Negro Civic League, its membership to consist of voters and legal residents of New York County and State.

(2) A president shall be elected to preside over this league. Said president shall have the authority usually vested in that office. He shall be empowered to appoint his regular executive board and to appoint temporary officers of the league to serve until permanent officers are elected.

(3) We call upon the Negro voters, regardless of party affiliation, to join with us in this movement to solidify the Negro vote and make it a potent and influencing factor in our civic and political welfares.

(4) We pledge ourselves individually and as members of this league to lay aside party consideration in working for the development of this plan, and to give faithful and constant effort toward making the Negro vote of New York respected and considered by all parties.

(5) That one of our main objects will be the placing of strong, representative Negro men in nomination for various elective offices in our municipal and state campaigns without regard to party lines. And the full strength of this league is pledged to the support of such candidates.

Royall Praised by Speakers.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting proceeded to a permanent organization. A motion to make the temporary officers permanent was voted down, and the name of John M. Royall was put in nomination by D. E. Tobias, who paid the nominee a splendid tribute for his courage and race pride. W. T. R. Richardson and Isaac G. Allen, in seconding the nom-

Welfare. N.Y. Age
9-25-13
PASS STRONG RESOLUTIONS

Colored Men Plan to Make Votes a Determining Factor in State and Local Elections.

A new era in the political life of the Negro voter of New York was inaugurated Friday evening, September 19, when several hundred men and women gathered at Thomas Hall, 89 West 134th street, and organized the Negro Civic League, a political and civic organization along non-partisan lines. The membership is made up solely from a racial standpoint and without regard to party affiliation. John M. Royall, the real estate man, who originated the idea of the league, was elected as the first president.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. Hamilton H. Blount, chairman of the committee of one hundred, and prayer was offered by the Rev. R. R. Mont. The Fisk University quartet, composed of E. R. Alexander, first tenor; L. J. Searcy, second tenor; L. P. O'Mara, first bass, and E. O. Porter, second bass, was present and sang during the evening. Its music was of a high order and the large audience enjoyed and appreciated the quartet's ef-

ination, took opportunity to add their meed of praise for Mr. Royall's good qualities.

At this juncture an effort was made by S. Augustus Duncan and Charles Stinson to inject partisan politics into the league, making an attempt to put in nomination J. Frank Wheaton, the lawyer, and a prominent Democratic politician. As Duncan and Stinson were not members of the league at this time their nomination had no standing before

W. H. LEWIS RESIGNS.

Freeman 3-15-13
William H. Lewis, of Boston, has resigned his position as assistant United States attorney-general, to which he was appointed about two years ago by ex-President Taft. It is thought that Mr. Lewis resigned to relieve any possible embarrassment, since in all likelihood he would be asked to retire in the very near future. This owing to the prominence of the position and the known partisanship that brought the appointment about.

Judging from the former President's Southern policy as it concerned Negro appointments, Mr. Lewis was tendered the position in a sort of lieu of many smaller appointments that were generally given Southern Negroes, but who were supposed to have given considerable offense to the white people of the section. Mr. Taft hoped to conciliate the white South by reducing the cause of friction, and at the same time giving in bulk to the Negroes what had been heretofore distributed. This policy contributed something to the ease of the racial situation, we are inclined to think, viewing it politically. A careful discernor of the times could note, if he would, that the race was not threatened with political destruction with that same vehemence of expression of previous years. True enough a Tillman, a Vardaman, a Blease, fired a shot occasionally, but without the former effect. This was clearly seen when Governor Blease, of South Carolina, blazed away. No man voiced his sentiments when he would to hell with the Constitution. In all this land there was no accompaniment—audible at least—and which has been construed as respect for the Negroes if not love for them. Mr. Taft doubtless was in some measure responsible for this, in that political agitation was lessened.

In contributing to the political serenity he did not promote his own political fortunes as he may have thought that he would do. We do not urge that Mr. Taft had selfish politics in mind when outlining his policy. Whether he did or not it stands to reason that the white South would be placated, and thus the greater interest would be served, viewing the races as opposing factions. We take it that he was honest in his effort, basing his resolution and action on transpiring events in which it was clear enough that the Negroes were at the mercy of the white people. Thus, his apparent injustice was a political expedient, and in accord with transpiring events as said before. That he sought to square the matter by

an accumulating process did not help him with the Negroes who for the first time, perhaps, knew a President who boldly announced that he would segregate political jobs as a thing of accord with race sentiment. Other presidents were no less careful than Mr. Taft; none, however, mentioned a method of dealing with the situation beforehand, if at any time. They did what was suggested out of the conditions—without a set program.

What Mr. Taft conceived to be strength turned out otherwise. He made no radical departure as it concerns sentiment. What he did was in accord with what was actually happening. He evidently satisfied the white South, nor did he wholly alienate the Negroes, most of whom viewed the situation in a philosophical way. The current was against them, and perhaps the great wise man at the White House would impede its impetuosity by this new move. He was a Republican, and of course could not do wrong. But there was yet a class of thinkers who saw nothing to admire in the move. The white men of this class, not having any special regard for Negroes, knew that the move was in accord with transpiring events, and transpiring events meant race prejudice and discrimination. If men are prejudiced it is because it is a part of their nature and not because they think it is right. We prefer to think of Presidents as incapable of being wrong.

W. H. Lewis, assistant attorney-general, was the outcome of the Taft policy, and as such, failed in winning to himself the respect of white men. In the meanwhile he lost the respect of many of his own people for becoming "the great compromise," he being looked on as the sum of the southern office holding probability. Of course, this was not strictly true. Mr. Taft did make appointments throughout the South, but his policy was plainly in evidence.

In spite of what was broadly sounded as the highest office that ever happened to a Negro, Mr. Lewis was not the happier for it, unless he glories merely in office-holding. Editor Monroe Trotter was merciless in his criticism of Lewis, berating him for taking office under the circumstances. These circumstances will not be stated here. Sufficient to say that they were of the old quarrel which involved Booker T. Washington—the kinds of education and the rest of it. Trotter and Lewis are both Harvard men, both of Boston, and implacable foes. Lewis won his high appointment without the assistance of Trotter—it was glory for him. Booker T. Washington said the word, and Lewis, after more or less political haggling and some unexpected injection, was given what is held to be the best office ever held by a Negro.

At the very moment of the appointment, controversy began as to what of his social status. Would his family be welcomed at the various social functions? It subsided by Mr. Lewis "ab-

dicating" whatever of social pretensions, ambition present or to be. He cared nothing for the social side; he wished to serve his country only—this by inference. It was his white flag.

As soon as the new assistant attorney-general had cleared the docket of that question, then the one of the membership of the American Bar Association. His membership was hotly contested in that organization, and he would have lost had it not been for the government coming to his rescue. This was through Attorney-General Wickersham, who threatened to resign unless Mr. Lewis was accepted as a member. This thirteen-inch gun did the necessary execution.

It was formerly said that the life of a policeman is a very hard lot. It may be, but the life of a Negro assistant attorney-general is much harder. Not long since Mr. Lewis was asked to address the legislature of Massachusetts. His speech was greatly appreciated. Copies were ordered printed for distribution among the members as a token of the appreciation. However, this same legislature had not neglected to pass a bill on inter-marriage, forbidding white and blacks entering marriage relations. Perhaps, as a matter of courtesy, Mr. Lewis was in duty bound compelled to congratulate that body on its fine work during the session—including the anti-Negro marriage law.

All of this history is compressed within the short space of about two years. The resignation, which now follows a short interval of quiet, seems strictly in accord with his turbulent period of office-holding.

Has Largest Circulation

NEWSPAPERS AROUND ROYALL

Enthusiasm Grows In Movement to Elect a Colored Man as Alderman

New York Age

VOTERS SIGN PETITION

10-2-1

Required Number of Signatures To Secure a Place for Royall on Ballot Is Already Assured.

MINISTERS GIVE SUPPORT

Since Last Election Several Thousand Additional Negro Voters Have Moved Into the District.

With a registration of about three thousand Negroes in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and with approximately three thousand voters added during the past year in the new blocks opened to Negro tenants, an earnest and systematic effort is being made by John M. Royall in his campaign for alderman to secure the support of the Negro voters of that district. Already petitions necessary to secure a place for him on the ballot at the election November 4 have been signed by more than six hundred voters of that district, the required number being about 650. The work of securing signatures is being continued and at the same time voters are earnestly urged to register so as to be eligible to vote.

Registration days will be October 10, 11, 17 and 18.

A mass meeting in furtherance of Mr. Royall's candidacy was held in Thomas Hall, 89 West 124th street, Monday night, September 29, presided over by W. T. R. Richardson. Speeches in indorsement of Mr. Royall were made by H. S. Peters, Dr. H. S. Banks, John J. Bell, the Rev. N. S. Epps, Mrs. Montgomery Jones.

Prominent Men Give Support.

A large number of the most prominent men of Greater New York have given cordial approval to the candidacy of Mr. Royall, and these men are from all parties and from every walk in life. Some of them are Chiew Edward E. Lee, John J. Bell, Gilchrist Stewart, W. T. R. Richardson, Capt. H. H. Blunt, A. M. Robinson, Sol Johnson, Fred R. Moore, Ralph E. Langston, David E. Tobias, Napoleon Marshall, H. T. Horton, M. S. Daney, Chas. Henry, Wilford H. Smith, Barron D. Wilkins, Otto Scott, Sherman Mason, T. Vincent, Chas. Devan, George W. Harris, Ed. A. Warren, Alex. Anderson, J. D. Toney, Philip A. Payton, Jr., Dr. Gus Henderson, Major Henry Coles, Dr. H. M. Griffin, Jas. P. Calloway, Robert L. Waring, the Rev. A. C. Powell, the Rev. R. M. Bolden, the Rev. W. S. Holder, the Rev. F. A. Cullen, the Rev. N. S. Epps, the Rev. Thos. F. Sailes, the Rev. Geo. H. Sims, J. M. Green, C. Franklin Carr, James Reese Europe, I. H. Porter, the members of the Sagamore Club, the Negro Civic League, and a number of

others. The ministers of Harlem are solidly for Royall.

Royall headquarters have been opened at 101 West 132d street, corner Lenox avenue.

To get an idea as to the opinion held by prominent Negro men of the city as to the advisability of a Negro making the campaign for an elective office at this time an AGE representative has called upon a number of them and asked for an expression of opinion on the matter. Those interviewed were practically unanimous in the opinion that now is a good time for the effort to be made, and no good is to be gained by putting off the attempt.

Dr. W. H. Brooks, pastor of St. Marks M. E. Church, West 53d street, said that he wanted the Negro represented in every line of public endeavor, those to which representation is gained by appointment as well as by election. As a minister Dr. Brooks said he could not play politics in the popularly accepted meaning of the word, but he would give his cordial and hearty support to the cause of any representative, upright man. He did not believe an immoral man should receive anybody's support, certainly he could not support him. He has striven for representation on the Board of Education, and the race should be represented by policemen, firemen, aldermen, assemblymen, and in every other public vocation.

Time Ripe for Move.

Dr. W. R. Lawton, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, West 51st street, has given much thought to the situation and expressed himself as follows: "The candidacy of a colored man for alderman in New York City at this time when the race is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its emancipation is a most fitting aspiration, and his success would be a most unique exhibit in its achievements of a half century of freedom. This movement should deeply concern not only every Negro in the 21st Aldermanic District but every colored voter in Greater New York. The clergy can, with all propriety, give it their strongest indorsement. The movement comes after fifty years of citizenship as a test of our ability to get together and co-operate for our common good in civic and political affairs. Shall

The Freeman and Antislavery
Mr. Whitfield McKinlay ceases to be collector of customs for the Port of Georgetown, D. C., June 30, by reason of the consolidation of the local port with that of Baltimore. Last year the office paid Mr. McKinlay something over \$3,700, including salary and fees. He will resume his real estate business, which he has carried on in a limited way while holding office. Mr. McKinlay occupies the Frederick Douglass homestead at Anacostia, and will take active steps to have the people complete the plan for converting this magnificent place into a national mecca for the race—a counterpart of George Washington's home at Mount Vernon, Va.

ANDERSON IS IN THE LEAD

Leading Daily and Weekly Papers Say Editor May Be Alderman

HOME NEWS GIVES FIGURES

The Amsterdam News commenting on the Three-Cornered Fight Between Fusion, Democratic and Independent Nominees for City Post, Leading White Journal and Afro-American Ledger of Baltimore declare that News Managing Editor Charles W. Anderson shows proper race loyalty.

James H. Anderson, the candidate for Alderman in the 31st Aldermanic District on an independent ticket, can be elected if the proper race loyalty is shown by his fellow colored voters who are in the majority in this district. Speaking of Anderson's chances the Evening Telegram says:

"Politicians in the 31st Aldermanic District, which takes in the northern portion of the 30th Assembly District, are beginning to show signs of alarm over the candidacy of James H. Anderson, proprietor of *The Amsterdam News*, a weekly publication, who is now admitted to be leading his white opponents for a place in the Board of Alderman. Percival E. Nagle and Frank K. Bowers, Democratic and Republican leaders, respectively, at first looked upon Anderson's nomination as a joke."

The Harlem Home News, which at first could see nothing in the effort of the colored people to send one of their own to City Hall, now comes forward with this statement:

"Republican and Tammany leaders are somewhat alarmed over the candidacy of two colored men in the 21st and 31st Aldermanic Districts. At first their running was looked upon as a joke, especially in the 31st, where Percy Nagle's candidate, Thomas Taffe, a saloonkeeper in the 'Black Belt,' is trying to obtain enough vote to assure him of a place at City Hall after Jan. 1."

"James H. Anderson and John M. Royall are the men, and their candidacy has awakened a deal of enthusiasm in this district. Unless the white voters show more interest, it is

believed by old-time politicians, Anderson may romp in as Alderman at the close of election day.

Reason for Alarm.

"It is known that the number of voters, Democratic and Republican, in the 31st, is about 4,300. Election returns last year show these figures to be almost correct. No one denies the assertion that of this number nearly 2,100 votes are colored men. The fight there is three cornered—Hyman Poulser, Republican, and Thomas Taffe Democrat, oppose Anderson. The problem is purely a mathematical one and there is no getting away from the fact that if the colored men to a man vote for Anderson his election is assured."

Other big dailies which have said that the Editor-Candidate can be elected are the New York Herald and the Evening Sun. The Baltimore Afro-American Ledger uses much space and fully points out to the colored people of Harlem the fine opportunity they now have within their grasp. The Ledger emphasizes that if the proper race loyalty is shown in the 31st District there is no way to forestall Anderson's election. No matter what the emblem is, all colored men voters of this district should put their cross under the pilot wheel. Both candidates for Mayor are Democrats and as the election is purely local therefore, the ticket can be voted straight for Anderson by putting a mark under the pilot wheel. Fold the ballot and hand it to the poll clerk. Let every colored man help send a ringing message over the country that New York has a colored Alderman. Do not be bought or sold. The vain attempt to get Mr. Anderson to withdraw has proved futile.

HENSON GOES TO WORK

North Pole Hero C. W. Anderson in Correspondence House at \$1,000. Charles W. Anderson Having Henson Put Under Service.

Matthew A. Henson, who accompanied Commander Peary to the North Pole, went to work Monday in the correspondence bureau of the Custom House under Collector Loeb at a salary of \$1,000 a year. During the last week of his administration Mr. Taft issued an executive order making Henson a civil service appointee without taking an examination.

Collector Charles W. Anderson is said to have been instrumental in securing Henson's appointment. It was in May, 1912, that Collector Anderson wrote to Charles D. Hilles, Secretary to President Taft, asking that Henson's case be put before Mr. Taft for favorable consideration.

Collector Anderson's letter to Mr. Hilles follows:

May 10, 1912.

Hon. Charles D. Hilles,
Secretary to the President,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Hilles:

Will you not be good enough to lay this proposition before the President.

I strongly urge that some position with a compensation of from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year be given to Matthew A. Henson, the colored man who accompanied Commander Peary to the North Pole. Henson was the only civilized man who



MATTHEW A. HENSON

stood with Peary at the Pole. He is the only man who ever accompanied Peary on more than two Arctic trips. He was with him twenty-one years, and on one trip remained in the Arctic regions four years, after the other members of the expedition had returned home on a relief ship. He and a man by the name of Lee, alone, stuck to Mr. Peary and explored the interior of Greenland. Mr. Peary is now a Rear Admiral, and has received honors and gold medals galore, while Henson is still unrecognized and unrewarded. I am confident that a small place given to Henson would delight the race of which he is so satisfactory a representative. To give you some idea of his

Miss Mae Coleman Appointed.

Miss Mae Coleman, one of the best stenographers in this city and who has been on the civil service a number of times, has been appointed at the federal building as a stenographer. She is known as one of the speediest hereabouts and has had the experience of several years' work in the office of DePriest and Ferribee. She went to work last week and it is hoped by her many friends that she may be permanently located with "Uncle Sam."

WHITE DEPUTY SHOOT NEGRO OFFICER IN BACK

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-4-13

Austin, Texas, Dec. 2.—Austin is shocked over the killing of John S. Gaines, the colored policeman, by Geo. Booth, a white deputy, on East 6th and Neches streets. He was reporting over the phone to his station. From best and most reliable reports at this writing, the shooting was unprovoked.

John S. Gaines was of a respectable family and had been on the force about twelve or eighteen months. He was liked by all with the exception of a few on his beat who had been running places of prostitution until Gaines enforced the law. He had saved many Negro girls from lives of sin and degradation.

Gaines was a fearless a fearless officer, and after being shot down from the rear, raised himself on one elbow and emptied his revolver at his assailant, who was fleeing across the street, one shot striking him in the left side that may prove fatal. Gaines had predicted his fate to several, but continued doing his duty.

His funeral was held Sunday, November 21, from the First Baptist Church, the Revs. J. B. Pius and L. H. Richardson officiating. The mayor, chief of police and a majority of the patrolmen attended the services. Mayor Woolridge spoke in the highest terms of Officer Gaines, and said he was one of the best officers on the force, regardless of color or race. He stressed the condition existing in the district patrolled by Mr. Gaines citing East avenue, East Fifth, Sixth and Seventh street, frequented by Negroes, and said that the officer's fight on vice and crime was the cause

of his untimely death. Dr. Pius styled Officer Gaines as the first Negro martyr in Austin for morality. The Rev. L. H. Richardson spoke also, and the Rev. S. J. Johnson offered an effective prayer.

Mr. Gaines is survived by a widow, daughter and four brothers.

Booth was released by the officer he surrendered to, and is out on a bond of \$1,000. A charge of murder has been filed against him. John S. Gaines died a martyr for the moral uplift of the young Negroes of our city.

What Has Negro Learned From Royall's Defeat.

To the Editor of THE AGE:

The battle is over, the smoke has cleared, the noise has ceased and John M. Royall is back again at his daily task. As I looked at him this morning there was yet that wrinkle and sparkle in his eyes only discernable in a man possessing backbone. He walked up and down his office with a quick yet firm step.

John M. Royall was the independent candidate for Alderman in the 21st Aldermanic District in the City of New York. He ran against his will, refusing

to accept the call of the people of his community until he had given the matter consideration. He sought to give the honor to another, who refused in favor of the people's choice. Finally he accepted.

When he did so it was not with faint heart. He went right into the game and dug down into his own pocket to finance his campaign. Commanding headquarters were rented and all comforts installed. Anyone who has lived in the district or who has visited it during the campaign can attest it was one of the best managed campaigns in the city. It has been said that the financial burden has been very heavy upon Mr. Royall, but he has not complained.

An important question presents itself. What has the Negro learned from Royall's defeat? Can we say that he was defeated? No! The Negro has learned that John M. Royall came out victorious. He has won the respect and co-operation of hundreds of people of this community who didn't consider the Negro even interested enough to seek representation. He has established a precedent in this city which will mean before long elective representation. He has won a place for some intelligent, respectable and ambitious member of the race to represent his people in the large part they should play in the government of this great city.

The Negro will learn further (and it pains me to say this), that the time has passed for him to remain outside shortly before 5 p. m., waiting for someone to pay him a paltry sum for his vote, and then be closed out without any vote. Men of Negro blood, must learn that thirty thousand votes in this city intelligently used will give to us all that justice and humanity calls for.

Think it over. What has the Negro learned from Royall's defeat?

JAMES C. THOMAS, JR.,

New York City, Nov. 5, 1913.

WILSON'S NEGRO POLICY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The readers of THE AGE will bear in mind that when Hon. Wm. H. Lewis was asked to resign his position by the present administration within three days after it came into power, that word was sent out from the Attorney General's office to the effect that Mr. Lewis's place would be abolished. This, of course, was done with a view of letting the colored people down easily in making them feel that Mr. Lewis was not put out on account of his color.

Now, however, the whole truth comes out. Mr. Samuel J. Graham, a white man, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been selected to fill Mr. Lewis's place. Hence another job formerly filled by a colored man has been given by the Democrats to a white man. This is in recognition of the support furnished the present administration by colored people.

FRED R. MOORE IS SWORN IN AS MINISTER

**Publisher and Editor of The Age
is Confirmed as United States
Minister and Consul-General
at Liberia—Took Oath of**

3-6-13 Office Monday.
Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Fred R. Moore was sworn in as United States Minister to and Consul-General at Liberia Monday afternoon. He is in Washington receiving instructions from the State Department.

The nomination of Mr. Moore was confirmed Saturday evening along with other diplomatic nominations which had been held up by the Democratic Senators for weeks. Saturday an agreement was entered into by the Republican and Democratic Senators to confirm all diplomatic nominations, which was done without much debate.

The new United States Minister to Liberia is publisher and editor of THE NEW YORK AGE. During the last Presidential campaign THE AGE was one of Mr. Taft's strongest supporters. On January 2, President Taft paid Mr. Moore a compliment by appointing him Minister to Liberia to succeed the late Dr. William D. Crum.

Mr. Moore is 55 years old. He was born in Virginia, but when an infant was taken by his parents to Washington, D. C., where he resided until twenty-three years ago, when he went to New York, where he has been prominent in political and civic affairs for years. He resides at 14 Douglass street, Brooklyn, with his wife, Mrs. Ida L. Moore, and family.

KEEPING COLORED MEN IN OFFICE. 9-11-13

President Wilson has very nearly turned out of office every colored man that he found in office. There are a few left, however, including Collector Cottrell in the Hawaiian Islands and Mr. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue in New York City, and the Recorder of Deeds in Washington.

When President Wilson, at the behest of Vardaman, Hoke Smith and others, withdrew the nomination of Patterson from the Senate for the office of Register of the Treasury, he gave notice to the Democrats and to the country that he would not send the name of another colored man to the U. C. Senate if there was objection on the part of the

Vardaman type. This means that Mr. Wilson has tied his hands. There is one thing, however, which the President and the members of his cabinet can do. While they, perhaps, for the reasons mentioned, cannot get another colored man nominated for an important position, they can let the colored men who are now holding office remain in office, and this we hope the President and members of his cabinet will be wise enough to do. It will be a difficult task to make the colored voters of the North and West understand why a man like Charles W. Anderson should be removed from the position which he now holds for the sake of putting a white Democrat in his place.

MRS. WILSON AND THE COLORED VOTER. 9-11-13

We are reliably informed that very soon after President Wilson took possession of the White House, Mrs. Wilson, the wife of the President, made a visit to several of the departments. She was surprised and disgusted to find that colored clerks were working in the same room with white clerks. She was even more upset when she discovered that colored clerks and white clerks ate their lunches out of a bucket, paper bag or basket in the same room. She at once caused a movement to be put on foot by which colored clerks should be separated from white clerks when they ate their lunch, and starting in this way it was easy for the movement to spread to the point of separating the two classes of clerks when at their work.

Mrs. Wilson was born in Georgia. She has not had a chance to grow much and learn much since she left Georgia. Nevertheless, her narrow and provincial ideas have largely prevailed in the departments at Washington.

Colored voters throughout the country should remember that if it is disgraceful for a colored person to eat his lunch in the same room with a white person, it will be equally disgraceful for any colored man in the future to vote at the same ballot box with a white man for the election of President Wilson.

POLITICAL LEAGUE

In Executive Session—A Memorial to President Wilson.

BOSTON, Mass.—At the closing executive session of the National Independent Political League, September 18, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. Byron Gunner, New York; vice-presidents, Wm. D. Johnson (Massachusetts), Francis H. Warren (Michigan), Prof. B. B. Church (North Carolina), W. F. S.

Cook (Maryland), C. E. Bentley (Illinois), W. T. M. Grant (Louisiana); recording secretary, J. L. Johnson, Ohio; corresponding secretary, Wm. M. Trotter, Massachusetts; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Etta F. Hunter, Massachusetts; treasurer, Thomas Walker, Washington, D. C.; national organizer, Rev. R. C. Ransom, New York; assistant organizer, W. L. Hayes, West Virginia; financial secretary, Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair, of Pennsylvania; chaplain, Rev. Harvey Johnson, Maryland; sergeant-at-arms, W. J. Furlong, Massachusetts.

A copy of the public memorial to President Wilson, setting forth the faith in the personal word of Mr. Wilson before election, that he would "execute justice with liberality, etc.," and stating that if he did not intervene to stop color segregation in the departments he would dishonor his own word, was mailed to the President. A copy was also sent to him of the "Address to the Country," calling for good faith by the administration with the colored voters whose support was sought by the party last fall and calling upon all Americans to oppose the injustice to colored people in the may of denial of civil rights in the North, all federal segregation, color disfranchisement in the South, and lynching. All colored Americans are urged to resist color oppression.

The memorial and resolutions declare that refusal to appoint colored men to office and a continuance of color segregation at Washington would constitute perjury by the Democratic party, whose national committee under Secretary McAdoo regularly campaigned for the colored vote, and personal dishonor by President Wilson, who gave his written promise of friendly treatment before election. The league cannot believe these policies will be continued. It is up to northern Democrats who claimed it was safe to vote Democratic.

The league voted to send Mr. W. Monroe Trotter, of Boston, its secretary, as a delegate for the national petition against the color segregation in the departments which already has several thousand signers, to President Wilson, and to defray his expenses. President Byron Gunner, who has been delegated by the inter-nominal council of colored ministers of the greater New York City to protest to the President in their behalf.

The convention held three successful public meetings—in Faneuil Hall Monday night; Palm Garden, Tuesday night, and Twelfth Street Baptist church, Wednesday night.

Former Minister Furniss at the State Department. 10-4-13.

Dr. Henry W. Furniss, who has just retired as United States minister to Haiti, after a brilliant service of eight years, was in the city this week and spent two days at the State Department, paying his respects and winding up the affairs of his administration. Dr. Furniss was dean of the diplomatic corps at Port-au-Prince, and was highly respected by the representatives of all the powers at the Haitian capital, as well as by the people of the republic and the heads of the native government. Polished, suave and absolutely impartial in his dealings, he was popular with each of the presidents that have come and gone during his tenure there, and revolutions had no terrors for him. His retirement is purely voluntary, as it has been known for months that he was anxious to be relieved that he might join his family in Europe, whither they went last spring, just after he tendered his resignation to President Wilson.

Dr. Furniss received an ovation at the State Department, being warmly commended for his successful management of a number of delicate negotiations and for his activity in extending American commerce throughout the Haitian republic and the maintenance of the prestige of this government in all matters requiring intellectual finesse and diplomatic skill. Secretary of State Bryan devoted several hours to a personal interview with Dr. Furniss, and Assistant Secretaries Os-

borne, Adey and Malone and Solicitor Folk, of Missouri, joined heartily in the acclaim bestowed upon the talented Indian.

Dr. Furniss looked the picture of health, but the fatigue of many years of close application has rendered a long rest necessary, and he plans to spend at least six months in Europe, making an automobile tour of the continent, visiting all the points of historic interest. He will join his family in Germany, sailing from New York about the middle of October. He has received a score of desirable business offers, but refuses to consider any of them until he has completed the period of rest he has allotted to himself. That he will locate somewhere in this country is regarded as certain. While in Washington, Dr. Furniss was the guest of his old friend, Dr. Charles I. West, and in his limited time, managed to call briefly upon a number of his former official associates and comrades of other days—of which your correspondent is one.

As is well known, Dr. Furniss is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College, and has served in the Census and War Departments here, afterwards practicing medicine in Indianapolis. He was named as consul to Bahia, Brazil, in 1897, by President McKinley, and was promoted to the Haitian mission in 1905, strictly upon his merits, by President Roosevelt.

FIRST IN HISTORY

Under the caption above, The (Danville, Ky.) Torchlight says: "For the first time in the history of Winchester a colored man was elected to the city council in Tuesday's election. Rev. H. D. Colerane received this honor, and a better selection could not have been made."

The Rev. Mr. Colerane is to be congratulated upon his good fortune, for he is the only man of color, so far as The Advocate has been able to learn, who was successful in the elections last week. New York City had two Negro aldermanic candidates, and one tried for the legislature in Louisville, but the returns do not show the election of any one of these. Both the New York candidates made good showings, but neither was able to run up the majorities necessary to win. It is intimated that they did not receive the undivided support of their race, and if they had they would have been elected.

It is hardly to be expected that every Negro in an election district will vote for any Negro candidate who might be named. We are not built that way. But it is not always fair to charge defeat to that cause. Where all or a large majority of the election officials are of the other race, it may be assumed sometimes that the colored candidate did not have all the ballots counted for him that were cast. Evidence is not wanting that this has been done in the past. Why might it not have been done in Louisville and New York City?

TO FIGHT NEGRO'S APPOINTMENT

Senator Vardaman Bitterly Opposed to A. E. Patterson.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Two recent appointments by President Wilson have stirred up a storm of objection in the Senate. One is that of Adam E. Patterson, colored, of Oklahoma, to the place of Register of the Treasury to succeed James C. Napier of Tennessee. The other is the appointment of L. E. Pinkham to be Governor of Hawaii.

Southern Senators object to Patterson because he is a black man and many of the Democrats are opposing Pinkham because he is alleged to be a Republican.

Senator Vardaman has voiced strong objections to Patterson. Senator Vardaman went to the White House to protest. He will be the chief speaker at a meeting on Thursday evening at which various politicians will take steps to fight the confirmation of the appointment.

Senator Vardaman says he will fight the Patterson confirmation to the utmost. He says Lincoln himself was opposed to colored men holding office. He holds that political equality will lead to social equality.

Senator Vardaman said: "I think the defeat of this appointment is of more importance than the passage of the tariff bill and the enactment of currency legislation. It rises like a mountain peak above the other questions of the day. I shall use every effort to defeat the confirmation. Every Senator from the South I have spoken to on the subject has expressed his intention of opposing the confirmation."

"I made a trip to the White House to oppose the nomination, and I also spoke with Secretary McAdoo concerning it. It seems that the appointment was made in view of Patterson's campaign activities in the interest of Democracy. I don't think much of the policy that pays party obligations at the expense of the purity of the greatest race on the globe. I shall fight every negro appointment that is made. If a colored recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia is appointed my protest will be still more vehement."

Pinkham is a dark horse. He was appointed through efforts of Congressman Kent of California, a close friend. Mr. Kent went to the White House in his behalf repeatedly.

RALPH E. LANGSTON
Leader of Anti-Wood Faction Appointed Special Agent—First Negro Democrat Gets an Office.

Mr. Ralph E. Langston, leader of the anti-Wood Negro Democracy of New York City, has been appointed a special agent in the Internal Revenue, Treasury Department. Mr. Langston was also elected at a recent primary election a member of the regular Tammany County Committee. This is another black eye to the Wood faction in New York. Secretary McAdoo was Mr. Langston's supporter. This appointment is due to him and white leading Democrats in New York. Bishop Alexander Walters is also entitled to the highest praise and commendation. The appointment of Mr. Langston is no doubt a black eye to the Wood faction in New York City.

Political Appointments and Elections - 1913

PRESIDENT WILSON'S RACE POLICY. 4-24-13

We are not certain that President Wilson's race policy, as he has announced it, will satisfy that large body of Negroes who claim to be Democrats of "good and regular standing" and who have backed up the claim by filing applications for appointments to positions in the Federal service. These patriots of all races are never satisfied with any policy that does not give them the full measure of their desires. It is a common weakness and reckons not of merit or the higher claims of others. The policy does not satisfy us, of course, as no public policy can that does not square with exact justice to all the parties concerned. The announced policy of President Wilson is much the same as that announced by Col. Roosevelt, in Chicago, last summer, just before the organization of the Progressive party—he will not discriminate against Negro Democrats, but he will not appoint any of them to office where there are white Democrats who object.

The principle that one Democrat is as good as another, all things being equal, is thus placed on a level for the Democrats by President Wilson where Col. Roosevelt placed it for the Progressives; that is to say, Negro Democrats are the equals of white Democrats when no white Democrat objects to it. It used to be that way in the days of slavery; a Negro was considered "safe and reliable" by the police and the night patrolman when he went abroad if he had "a pass" to that effect, signed by a responsible white person. If he did not have "the pass" he had to take "the ten lashes on the bare back and face about." We did not think well of the slave master's policy and we do not think well of its adoption for black free partisans by Col. Roosevelt and President Wilson. The position of a slave in any situation is not the position of a free partisan in any situation.

The Negro who can't get an appointment from President Wilson or the Chief of Bureaus in his administration without white objection will hold no office in any of the Southern States, and few and small ones in the District of Columbia, in the foreign service and in the other States and its Insular Territories.

No political party is acceptable to us that draws the color line on its parti-

sans; no organization of any kind is. But we are free to do on the outside all that we can to help the Negro parties do what they can to break it down from within. Leading Republicans in Congress and the States, who desire a convention to reorganize the party, talk of adopting a race line policy like that of the Progressive and Democratic parties. When they have done it it will be time enough for us to say what we think about it.

Indian Soon Takes U. S. Oath of Office

J. S. 10-4-13.

Future Register of Treasury Modest on Arriving at Department—Succeeds Mr. Napier

From Evening Star, Washington, D.C.

Slipping past the messenger at the door of the office of the secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury without observation, a well groomed gentleman took his seat on a chair in the room among other callers and sat quietly for more than an hour without exciting attention of any sort.

Usually the messenger finds out the name of each visitor and conveys it to Byron Newton, secretary to Secretary McAdoo. As the stream of callers is persistent on most of the days of the week, it is not difficult for Secretary Newton to overlook the man who does not call attention to himself, despite his efforts to avoid such accidental neglect.

That happened Thursday. The visitors had thinned out under the eliminating process of Secretary Newton and the stranger was the last of the line. He stepped up to Mr. Newton's desk and tendered his card. Mr. Newton gave it a casual glance and took in the surname "Parker."

Unenlightened, he asked what he could do for the visitor. The stranger said that Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, had suggested that he call upon the Secretary of the Treasury. According to the usual practice in regard to casual visitors, the private secretary inquired the nature of the business on which Mr. Parker wanted to see Secretary McAdoo, to determine if it was a case in which the Secretary of

the Treasury was to be seen, or whether the matter could be arranged otherwise.

Secretary Sees Light

The stranger called attention to a note on the back of his visiting card. Secretary Newton read it, and learned, that Senator Owens had referred the visitor to him, asking him to take him in charge. Mr. Newton turned the card over, examined the name more particularly, and found that it read, "Gabe E. Parker."

Gabe E. Parker is the name of the recently appointed Register of the Treasury. As it was generally understood that the Oklahoman nominee was a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, Mr. Newton was expecting something different from this well-tailored product of the arts of civilization. But he grasped the situation, and piloted Mr. Parker into the office of Secretary McAdoo. There it was arranged that Mr. Parker should take the oath of office October 1.

It was then suggested by Secretary Newton that Mr. Parker make acquaintance with the man he is to succeed, Mr. J. C. Napier, the last of a long line of colored incumbents of the office. Mr. Parker asked for points on etiquette in meeting his predecessor, whether he would be expected to shake hands and show him the respect of a social equal.

Both Well Groomed

It was a curious meeting between the two men, both of whom probably had preconceived notions of each other. Mr. Parker, it is easily conjectured, expected to see a black man with some of the characteristics of the African forests attaching to him, whereas Mr. Napier is very light of color, with clear-cut features, and a well dressed as was Mr. Parker, it is easily conjectured, expected it is a fair assumption that the conception of Mr. Parker entertained by Mr. Napier was that of a "pussy-footed," moccasins-wearing, feather-duster-crowned buckskin-clad aborigine.

Each outvied the other in courtesies on introduction. All the finish of culture acquired by these descendants of barbarian peoples was called into play. Lord Chesterfield was competing with Lord Chesterfield. It was a remarkable display of progress in Caucasian surroundings by the picked representative descendants of other races of mankind.

RADICAL CHANGE IN REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH IS ADOPTED

Quota of Southern States Reduced from Thirty-five to

Sixteen Per Cent of Re-

publican Conventions

REORGANIZATION COMES

AS COMPROMISE PLAN

Alabama Would Lose Nine Delegates at National Gatherings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Republican National Committee tonight concluded its labor for reform in party procedure, and launched its campaign for a reunion of warring elements, by adopting a resolution providing for a radical change in the basis of representation in national nominating conventions which would reduce the quota of Southern States from 33 to 16 per cent of the convention's total.

The action of the committee, criticized in vigorous terms by several of its members, but made unanimous before adjournment, must be endorsed by States entitled to cast a majority of votes in the electoral college before it becomes party law. In order that such action shall be taken as promptly as possible, the committee appointed a sub-committee of three, consisting of Charles B. Warren, of Michigan; Senator Borah, of Idaho, and Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, to prepare an address to the States urging immediate ratification of the proposal. This address will be drawn up shortly after the Christmas holidays, and leading members of the committee expressed the hope tonight that it would be met by early action.

Approval by the States will insure a call from the National Committee for the national convention of 1916 along the lines laid down today.

Is Compromise Plan.

The re-organization plan adopted came as a compromise which reflected the views of many committeemen that Southern representation should be reduced, but not brought to the vanishing point. The resolution reads as follows:

"Confident that the action of this committee, representing as it does, practically the unanimous sentiment of

the Republican electors of the States, will be ratified by the Republican electors of the States.

"Be it resolved: That this committee shall issue a call for the national convention to be held in the year 1916, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President in accordance with the following basis of representation:

"Each State shall be entitled in such convention to four delegates-at-large, one delegate-at-large for each representative in Congress at large from any State; one delegate from each Congressional district; an additional delegate from each Congressional District in which the vote either for Republican Presidential electors in 1908, or for the Republican candidate for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than 7,500 and that for each delegate chosen, an alternate delegate shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time to act in the absence of the delegate."

"Provided, however, that the above basis of representation shall not be made the basis of the call for the national convention to be held in the year 1916, unless prior to January 1, 1915, Republican State conventions held under the laws of the States, or called by the Republican State committees of the States in such number of States as are entitled to cast a majority of the votes in the present electoral college, shall ratify the action of this committee in respect to determining this basis of representation."

Vote on Resolution.

The vote on the resolution was as follows:

Aye: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin—39.

Nay: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia—7.

According to figures submitted by the sub-committee, the plan would reduce the total number of delegates from 1078, as in 1912, to 993. Under it these States would lose delegates:

Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 8; New York, 4; North Carolina, 3; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 15; Virginia, 9, and Hawaii 4. The Southern States would have 164 delegates in all.

The District of Columbia and Alaska were provided with two delegates each by separate action, and the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii also were given two each without the right to vote.

R. B. Howell, of Nebraska, led the fight against the resolution. He said Republican voters would not be satisfied with a reduction of the sort proposed, and pointed out the comparative strength of the delegations from several Northern and Southern States under it, giving also the percentage of votes cast in these States to show the Republican weakness below Mason and Dixon's Line, and strength above it. He proposed as a substitute one of the plans submitted by the Republican National Committee which provided for four delegates at

large from each State and one delegate in addition for each ten thousand votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for Presidential electors in 1908. This plan would reduce Southern representation to 119 delegates.

Howell Is Opposed.

Mr. Howell was opposed by Senator Borah, former Governor Hadley, holding the Louisiana proxy; Committee-man Rammel, of Arkansas; and McGregor, of Texas, and H. L. Johnson, a District of Columbia negro, who held a proxy from Georgia. On a vote Mr. Howell's motion to substitute the Congressional committee's plan was beaten 40 to 5; Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South

Dakota and Wisconsin voting in the affirmative.

The committee adjourned with no set plan for future meetings and probably will not convene again until 1916.

The sub-committee presented a unanimous report for a modification of the party's rules, providing for the recognition of State primary laws, the acceptance of the right of a State to choose all or part of its delegates at agreed that in future conventions delegates presenting certificates from proper State authorities should be placed on the temporary convention roll. The latter feature promises to go away with troubles which have arisen at previous national conventions over contests and deprives the National Committee of arbitrary power to seat delegates.

THE COLOR LINE AT WASHINGTON.

Secretary McAdoo's attempt to deny the charges of Oswald Villard that race segregation is being attempted in the Federal Departments at Washington, tends to confirm rather than to refute the allegation. It is somewhat surprising to learn from the Secretary's letter that "we (the President and the Secretary) discussed the advantages of making the Registry division of the Treasury a distinctly colored division," and that only the failure of the appointment of Patterson, the Oklahoma Negro, as Register, due to the opposition of Senators Tillman and Vardaman, caused the abandonment of the experiment.

The motive of this plan, as explained by the Secretary, was "to give the Negroes an opportunity of national dimensions, to prove their fitness to run unaided an important bureau of the Department," with the thought that "it would have a stimulating and beneficial effect upon the progress and development of the Negro race." But, without questioning the motive, the result of creating a "Jim Crow" division of the Federal service, in which the colored aspirants for Uncle Sam's employment might be segregated, cannot be doubted. Mr. McAdoo attempts to defend the plan by citing the organization of Negro regiments in the army as

instances of successful and commendable segregation, but the parallel is not sufficiently true.

He admits that Negro clerks have been placed at desks separated from those used by white employees, and that they eat at separate tables in the lunch room, and that in other ways unnecessary juxtaposition of white and colored employees is avoided, all of which, while contrary to the ideal of race equality which is a national profession, must be judged with some consideration of the circumstances and the practical phases of the problem which faces officialdom at Washington at the present time. The fact of racial sentiment cannot be ignored and yet prejudices cannot be tolerated to the extent of inflicting injustice on the dark-skinned citizen, especially in the official life of the nation.

The unwritten law separating apart this office of Register of the Treasury for a Negro never was justifiable. The Negro of merit is entitled to recognition in any office for which he is fit—not merely in one particular appointment. But to have carried this mistake farther and, even with friendly motive, to have created a "black reservation" in the Federal service to which Negro employees should be transferred, or Negro applicants qualifying under the civil service laws should be appointed, would have given affront to national sentiment, and its demand for justice for all races, and, whatever might be said in behalf of its expediency, it would have been a gross abandonment of the idealism which is the mark of this administration. The National Government cannot go backward in its dealing with the race question. It must take the Negro as he is, give him his due as an individual citizen to-day, and cannot, even as a matter of expediency, draw a color line which obliterates personal merit.—The Bulletin (Philadelphia).

LANGSTON GETS A POLITICAL PLUM

The New York Age
New Yorker Is Appointed
Special Agent in Internal
Revenue Service

A WALTERS APPOINTMENT

First Position Wilson Administration Has Made Upon the

Request of a Member of the Race.

WOOD FACTION IS IGNORED

Appointment Regarded as Victory for Walters—Wood Loses in Attempt to Get Ear of Administration.

Ralph E. Langston, a prominent local colored Democrat, has been appointed special agent under Revenue Agent John W. Sinsel of the New York Division of the Internal Revenue Department. He will assist in the discovery of violations of internal revenue laws in this district. Mr. Langston assumed his new duties October 1.

This is the first Negro appointment under the Wilson Administration



RALPH E. LANGSTON

that has occasioned general satisfaction, as Mr. Langston has the respect of all elements. Bishop Alexander Walters gets credit for the appointment, which is the first political plum that has been landed under the administration at the instance of a Negro.

The friends of Mr. Langston also have Secretary McAdoo to thank, for he showed no hesitancy in agreeing to the appointment; in fact, to date Mr. McAdoo has shown more of an inclination to adhere to the demands of Bishop Walters and others that Negroes be appointed to office than President Wilson or the other members of the Cabinet.

Politicians say that there is much political significance attached to the

Langston appointment. They assert that it means that the administration has acknowledged the Walters faction as the rightful recipients of whatever favors President Wilson may be inclined to hand out during the remainder of his term, and that the Wood-Carr-Dubois applicants for political jobs will be accorded scant, if any, consideration.

Langston's appointment caused no little commotion in the camp of the office-seeking Democrats who are hostile to both him and Walters. Ever since the election of Wilson an effort has been made by Robert N. Wood to get the administration to recognize his wing of the colored democracy. However, all such attempts have been unavailing.

The hostility existing between Langston and Wood is well known. As leader of the United Colored Democracy Wood brought about the dismissal of Langston as Deputy State Superintendent of Elections several months ago. At the time Wood contended that Langston was not showing sufficient interest in the colored Tammany organization.

At the primaries held September 16, Langston was elected a member of the County Committee of Tammany Hall, despite Wood's aversion to the voters—colored and white—paying the new revenue agent such a compliment.

Mr. Langston is receiving congratulations from his host of friends on his appointment.

10-24-13.

(By R. W. Thompson.)

(Bureau of The Freeman, 1337 Wallace Place, N. W.)

The Freeman
Dr. George W. Buckner, of Evansville, Ind., the newly-appointed minister to Liberia, is in the city, familiarizing himself with the duties of the position to which he has been assigned by the United States government. He has spent much of his time at the State Department, conferring with Secretary Bryan, and receiving his instructions. He was appointed several weeks ago by President Wilson, and was confirmed by the senate September 10, without any contest. He was recommended by Senators Kern and Shively and Congressman Lieb, of Indiana. He took the oath at his home in Evansville, immediately upon the receipt of a telegram announcing his confirmation. Before coming to Washington, Dr. Buckner went to Tuskegee Institute to discuss conditions in Liberia with Dr. Booker T. Washington and Secretary Emmett J. Scott, and learned much that was interesting and advantageous to him in his new work. Mr. Scott was particularly well informed as to the affairs of the Black Republic, as he had served as a member of the Liberian commission, sent by President Taft across the sea some years ago to inquire into the inside facts and to report on the possibilities and prospects of that unique country. This week Dr. Buckner had an interview with Dr. Ernest Lyon, of Baltimore, who was minister to Liberia under the Taft regime and who is now the vice-consul, representing Liberia in this country. Dr. Buckner will be introduced to the President as soon as his sponsors can arrange an engagement. The new minister has been visited by many citizens of Washington at his stopping place, 1331 U street, northwest, and upon all he has

made a decidedly favorable impression. He is simple in manner, plain of speech, and wins friends instantly by his sincerity and straightforwardness. He is in the prime of life and being a physician, there is no doubt that he will be able to withstand the peculiar climatic conditions he will find at Monrovia.

Dr. Buckner a Veteran Democrat.

"I have been a Democrat for a third of a century," said Dr. Buckner to your correspondent. "I do not believe a man's political affiliations should be determined by the color of his skin or the texture of his hair. Principles of government should be the test of partisan alignment, with men to stand as the representatives of those principles. Not office nor selfish gain should primarily influence the alliance of men with this party or that. A man who is a Republican or a Democrat merely for what he can get out of it is of little real value to either, and when he becomes disappointed and quits, the party is to be congratulated on getting rid of an undesirably quantity. I have suffered financial loss and ostracism at times to maintain my independence. This is the first time I have been given an office, and it is not now the price of my loyalty. I have never accepted money for my services. On the contrary, I have for years given of my means to forward the interests of the party of my choice. I appreciate the recognition that has come to me, and I shall render the best service within my power. I shall remember that I am an American, and shall not forget that the capacity of the Negro for diplomatic service will be, in a measure, estimated by the manner in which I perform my duties. This is the first time I have been in Washington in twenty-five years. I came only when I was called."

Dr. Washington a "Great and Good"

The N.Y.A. 8-28-13
NEW MINISTER TO HAITI

It should not be a matter of surprise that President Wilson has appointed

white man to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Haiti to succeed Dr. Henry W. Furniss of Indiana. The position is a large one in dignity and the salary is \$10,000 a year. Because Haiti is classed as "the Black Republic," has not prevented white Southern Democrats from accepting the position when they had the opportunity of doing so. In President Cleveland's second term, Mr. Henry M. Smythe of Virginia was appointed and accepted the position, and it was said of him that he was neither a dignified nor creditable representative of our Government. The new appointee, Mr. Madison R. Smith, of Missouri, is a lawyer, sixty years old, and has been a member of Congress. He will, doubtless, make a creditable representative of our Government and go to Haiti resigned to accept and tolerate with a smiling countenance

The N.Y.A.
NAPIER TO STEP DOWN SATURDAY

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—J. C. Napier is expected to relinquish the office of Register of the Treasury this Saturday. His successor, Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian, will assume charge.

NATIONAL PETITION AGAINST JIM CROW AND COLOR SEGREGATION BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND SOUTHERN STATES

Read, Citizens, Sign Your Name and Address and Mail to the Editor of
Boston Guardian, 21 Cornhill St., Boston, Mass.—Get Several

Names if You Can

The Atlantic Advocate
Sept 1913

To the President of the United States,

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,

White House, Washington, D. C.

Sir: This is to certify that we, the undersigned, are surprised and indignant that under your administration there should be any rules made by members of your cabinet to segregate employees of the national government by race or color. We protest against this as a plain insult, public degradation, and insufferable injury to colored Americans, the establishment of caste of this free republic. We petition you to reverse, prevent and forbid any such movement by your bureau chiefs, in accord with your promise of fair, friendly, just and Christian treatment of your colored fellow citizens.

Name
Address
Name
Address
Name
Address

Appointment of Negro As Chief Mail Clerk

Meets With Opposition in "Old North State."
Segregation Law In Baltimore.—Minis-
ters' Union Pass Resolutions.—At-
torney Beckett Takes a Horse.

(SPECIAL TO THE NEWS)

In the current issue of the Na-
tion the case of a colored rail-
way mail clerk, who as the re-
sult of a civil service examina-
tion the case of a colored rail-
mail clerk on a train with white
men as his assistants is discuss-
ed rather caustically. The col-
ored man was installed as chief
clerk on Norfolk and Southern

merit system which makes it un-
popular here and there. The civil
service commission had actual-
ly conducted an examination for
railway mail clerk on the line be-
tween Norfolk and Raleigh, N.
C. without asking any questions
about color of skin, eyes, or hair.
capable person could answer, no
matter what his race. And, as
it happened, a negro had an-
swered them better than some
white men. If it had not been
examination, the negro would
have had no chance at the su-
perior position. The examination
was, therefore, evidently faulty.
Representative Small, we read
"assured the civil service au-
thorities at Washington that
the people in his district and
on this line of the Norfolk and
Southern would not stand for a
negro being placed in charge of
a mail car with white clerks as
helpers."

The Civil Service Commission
perhaps, "saw the point," be-
cause we learn that an order has
been issued from the railway
division headquarters, making
the negro the helper. We take
it that a journal of the prom-
inence of the Nation is well in-
formed. If so, there ought to be
some sort of explanation deman-
ded by the Civil Service Leagu-
ers, or, perhaps, by the Presi-
dent.

Occupancy by white people only
A section or block occupied by
negroes shall be known as a
negro block and shall be open to
residence by negroes only."

Resolutions endorsing the ef-
forts being made by the Rev.
James L. White, to have Con-
gress include in the present de-
ficiency bill an appropriation
amounting to \$1,291,744 to re-
pay the 61,151 depositors who
lost their savings when the
Freedmen's Savings and Trust
Company failed, were passed
yesterday at a meeting of the
Baptist Minister's Union. The
Freedmen's Savings and Trust
Company before its failure had
thirty-one branches, all except
the three in Baltimore, New
York, and Philadelphia, being in
the South.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN THE

New York Age
It was natural that President Wilson
should have an ovation all along the
way from Washington to Mobile, where
he went to attend the Southern Com-
mercial Congress, October 27, as he is
the first Southern man since the war,
except Andrew Johnson, to be Presi-
dent. The President expressed the truth
when he declared at Salisbury, "It's like
coming home." Every American citi-
zen should be in position to rejoice
with the President, not only in the
South, but in any section of the coun-
try he should find himself, and the Pres-
ident should feel like "coming home"
in going through Gettysburg, in Penn-
sylvania, as well as Chancellorsville, in
Virginia, in one section of the country
as well as another. The President of
all of the people would feel that way,
but a President of some of the people
would not. President Wilson has him-
self to blame for being a President of
some of the people, mostly Southern
white people, rather than the President
of all the people.

It is the misfortune of most Southern
Statesmen that they are always South-
ern men, and rarely men of the nation;
that they are narrow instead of broad
in their statesmanship.

In his address at Mobile the Presi-
dent launched into prophecy, which is
always dangerous to be done by those
who are no prophets, when he declared
that "the United States will never again
seek one additional foot of territory by
conquest." How can he know that?
The United States has done so many
unexpected things in the past fifty years
among them the electing of Gov. Wil-
son to be President by the popular vote
of 40 of the 48 States, that only a real
prophet could predict what it will do in
the next fifty years. In the light of all
the facts as he has helped to make them
since last March, how could President
Wilson pronounce the following grand
sentiment:

This is not America because it is rich. This
is not America because it has set up for a
great population great opportunities of ma-
terial prosperity. America is a name which
sounds in the ears of man everywhere as a
synonym of individual opportunity, as a
synonym of individual liberty. I would rather
belong to a poor nation that was free than
a rich nation that had ceased to be in love
with liberty. But we shall not be poor if we
love liberty, because the nation that loves
liberty truly sets every man free to do his
best and be his best; and that means the re-
lease of all the splendid energies of a great
people who think for themselves.

"Individual liberty" and a policy of
segregating, "Jim-Crowing," one-tenth
of the national citizenship, such as the
President sanctions by his silence, if
not by his initiative, do not work to-
gether well now and will not do so in
the future. And how long will Amer-
ica "sound in the ears of man every-
where as a synonym of opportunity, as
a synonym of individual liberty," if the
policy of race segregation instituted and
enforced by the Southern States and
adopted by President Wilson's adminis-
tration in the Federal public service be-
comes a fixed national policy? Already
the race line is drawn by the United
States against the Chinese, Japanese and
Hinduse, and much contempt is being
developed against the vast mixed popu-
lation of Latin America.

The races who constitute the mixed
multitude—the Latin Americans, Latin
Europeans, mixed Asiatics and mixed
Africans—are a majority of the world's
population. To draw the race line on
the one sort will ultimately include them
all, and when that shall be done, if it
ever is done, there will be more trouble
in the world for the nations that de-
velop it and stand for it than there was
from the fall of Babylon to the rise of
Rome, or from the fall of Rome to the
rise of Europe.

U. S. CONSUL IS DISMISSED

Geo. H. Jackson at Cognac,
France, Removed by
Wilson Administration

WHITE MAN APPOINTED

Cognac Regarded as Best Post
Held in Consular Service by
Negro and Thought To Be
Under Civil Service.

DEMOCRATS UNFRIENDLY

White Man Also Succeeds James W. John-
son, Whom Democrats Refused to Con-
firm as Consul to Azores.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE 12-11-13.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—Gradually the Negro is being separated from representative political positions by the Wilson administration with a ruthlessness regarded by many as nothing short of criminal. Slowly but surely the high executioners at Washington mark their victims for slaughter. The Armour and Swift plants are in danger of losing their reputations. News of the last Negro to be politically executed is just leaking out. He is George H. Jackson, United States Consul at Cognac, France.

Although Consul Jackson's position was supposed to have been protected by Civil Service, a white man has been selected to succeed him. From all accounts the taking of his job from him savors of highway robbery methods. For no good reason has Mr. Jackson been dismissed from the Consular Service. The chief charge against him seems to be that he has a dark skin.

It was only a short time ago that the Administration gave out the information that the efficiency of the Consular Service would not be weakened by making wholesale changes, and that merit, not politics, would be the determining factor in the retention or promotion of a consul. The removal of George H. Jackson as Consul at Cognac, France, shows how faithfully this rule is being observed.

The simple statement appearing several days ago in the *Congressional Record* that Kenneth F. Patton of Virginia, assistant consul at Liverpool, had been appointed consul at Cognac, France, to succeed George H. Jackson, was the only obituary to show that Consul Jackson had been politically decapitated. This announcement appeared in the long list of consular appointments confirmed by the Senate on November 24. The *Congressional Record*, in other instances either imparted the information that the new appointee was succeeding a consul who had resigned or that the appointment had been occasioned by reason of a transfer or promotion. Just how Jackson was let out has never been officially stated.

Cognac a Desirable Post.

George H. Jackson was appointed Consul at Cognac, France, by President McKinley. The post has always been regarded as the best position held by a colored man in the Consular Service. The position carries with it a salary of \$3,000 a year. Cognac is known for its brandies and wines, and is looked upon as a most desirable place to live owing to its climatic advantages.

On the same day the Senate confirmed the appointment of a white man to succeed George H. Jackson, A. T. Haeberle of Missouri, was confirmed as consul to St. Michaels, Azores, to succeed James W. Johnson, resigned. Mr. Johnson resigned as consul to Azores because the Democrats of the Senate refused to confirm him. Mr. Johnson was appointed consul at Azores by President Taft while stationed at Corinto, Nicaragua. Some months ago

Mr. Johnson called on Secretary of State Bryan and learned that it was useless for him to aspire to be confirmed consul at Azores. So he tendered his resignation.

The uncalled for dismissal from the Consular Service of George H. Jackson and the flat refusal of the Democratic Senators to confirm Mr. Taft's appointment of James W. Johnson as Consul to Azores clearly indicate the position taken toward the colored citizens. There is every reason to believe that similar treatment will be meted out to other Negroes in the Consular Service.

It is charged that the presentation of a list to President Wilson by colored Democrats, showing what positions were held by colored Republicans is responsible for the dismissal of Consul Jackson. The Administration did not know Jackson was colored until the colored Democrats pointed out what positions should be filled by colored Democrats.

And the pathetic feature of the dismissal of Negroes holding representative positions under Republican administrations is that when the colored officeholders are let out white men are invariably appointed to succeed them.

The N.Y.A.

NEGROES FORM A CIVIC LEAGUE

All Party Lines Are Ignored In
The Organization of
New League

WANT ALDERMAN IN 21ST

Rousing Meeting Held at Thomas
Hall, Harlem, Monday Evening
and Method of Procedure
Mapped Out

PROGRESSIVES SCORED

Roosevelt Takes Part in Aldermanic Fight
by Defining His Attitude Through His
Secretary.

Representative and influential citizens of New York City gathered in large numbers at Thomas Hall, 89 West 134th

street, Monday evening, to take steps looking toward the organization of a Civic League, which will conduct a campaign to secure Negro representation in the administration of the city's affairs. This meeting was the result of one held at the same place September 2, when resolutions of protest against the action of John R. Gleed and Francis S. Grant in preventing the nomination of a Negro on the Progressive ticket for alderman of the Twenty-first Assembly District were adopted and ordered transmitted to Theodore Roosevelt, Francis W. Bird and Theodore Douglass Robinson, national, county and State leaders of the Progressive party.

Monday's meeting was presided over by Capt. Herman H. Blunt. A nominating committee of twenty-five was appointed to meet Friday to designate an aldermanic candidate for the Twenty-first Assembly District, after which a meeting of the voters of the district will be held to ratify the nomination. Among those receiving consideration for the nomination the men most prominently mentioned are James C. Thomas, Sr., the undertaker; John M. Royall and Philip A. Payton, Jr., two of the city's leading real estate agents.

Committee of One Hundred.

A committee of one hundred, representing every section of Greater New York, will be named, and, with this committee as a nucleus, a Civic League will be formed which will be designed to forward the claims of the Negro voters of New York, regardless of party lines.

The movement has the indorsement of all elements, including the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, the Rev. F. A. Cullen, the Rev. J. H. Taylor, the Rev. P. C. James, John M. Royall, Philip A. Payton, Dr. H. M. Griffin, Leroy Wilkins, Archie Roberts, Counselor J. C. Thomas, Jr., Gibeon Young, C. E. Hutchinson, Barron D. Wilkins, John W. Connors, Dr. D. W. Onley, Fred R. Moore, Chas. Stimson, Chief E. E. Lee, W. T. R. Richardson, Capt. H. H. Blunt, D. E. Tobias, Robert R. Ladson, Counselor Robt. N. Waring, and a number of others.

A committee of five, headed by John M. Royall as chairman, appointed September 2 to formulate and transmit resolutions of protest to the Progressive party heads, made its report. The resolutions set forth the desire of the Negro voters for a representative on the aldermanic ticket, which desire, it is charged, was frustrated by the attitude of John R. Gleed, the Negro State and county leader, and Francis S. Grant, a Negro member of the County Committee, and the removal of Gleed and Grant was demanded. The report showed that the committee called on Theodore Roosevelt, Francis W. Bird and Theodore Douglass Robinson. The committee stated that it was prevented from seeing Mr. Robinson by a colored clerk, and so it was necessary to mail the resolutions to him. No reply has been received. An interview was had with Francis W. Bird, county chairman of the Progressive party, who read the

resolutions. The committee reported that Mr. Bird, in his attempt to explain the situation, was neither straightforward or satisfactory. He tried to exculpate Mr. Gleed and said he believed Mr. Gleed had carried out their wishes.

Roosevelt Says Color Should Be No Bar.

A call was made on Theodore Roosevelt on September 5, and an interview was had with his secretary, Frank Harper, who promised to bring the resolution to Mr. Roosevelt's attention. On September 12 the following letter was received from Col. Roosevelt:

September 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Royall:

I put that resolution before Mr. Roosevelt and he read it. He has asked me to assure you and all your friends who called a few days ago that he has no sympathy whatever with the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Gleed "that the time had not come when a colored man should receive a nomination at the hands of the Progressive party." As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt gave his cordial support to the inclusion of a colored man on the Progressive ticket in his own county, Nassau county, and Mr. Roosevelt voted for him, as he would vote for any other upright man, whether white

(Continued on Page 2.)

NEGROES FORM A CIVIC LEAGUE

(Continued from page 1.)

or colored, who stood for Progressive principles under the emblem of the Progressive party.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK HARPER,

Secretary.

Mr. John M. Royall,
21 West 134th Street,
New York City.

Remarks were made by a number of the men present, including Chief E. E. Lee and Chas. Stimson, of the colored Democracy, who pledged their support to a Negro candidate regardless of party lines; D. E. Tobias, Fred R. Moore and the Rev. P. C. James. All united in favoring the establishment of the Committee of One Hundred, to be followed by the organization of a Civic League, and pledged their support to the candidacy of a Negro for alderman.

Resolutions Denounce Progressives.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting and signed by a large number of men:

WHEREAS, The fondest hopes of the Negroes in this city would have been realized in the selection and running of a colored man for Alderman in the City of New York from the Twenty-first Assembly District.

AND WHEREAS, There are six aldermanic candidates in the field, which increases the colored man's chances of election.

AND WHEREAS, The Progressive party's designating commit-

tee refused to designate a colored man for the ticket.

AND WHEREAS, John R. Gleed, frustrated the designation of a colored man by open opposition and speech, stating that the time had not come when a colored man should receive a nomination at the hands of the Progressive party. And further, that it would be suicide to the Progressive party to nominate a colored man for the position of Alderman in the City of New York.

AND WHEREAS, The concensus of opinion of the colored voters of all parties is contrary to the statement made by John R. Gleed.

AND WHEREAS, The colored people of the City of New York ardently desire a colored man to run for the position of Alderman, and firmly believe his chances of election are possible.

AND WHEREAS, The colored people of this city desire unity in action, interest and thought upon all questions touching our political welfare.

AND WHEREAS, It is the intent and purpose of this mass meeting to loyally support a colored man for Alderman.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, in mass meeting assembled, stamp with our unqualified disapproval the statement made by John R. Gleed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, In order to further our civic rights,

MAY SEND WHITE MAN AS HAITIAN MINISTER

Rumor in Business District That
Capitalists with Large Interests
in Haiti Will Urge Appointment
of White Man if
Furniss is Not Retained

With a score or more colored Democrats making an active fight for the Ministership to Haiti, a rumor was put in circulation in the business district this week that capitalists with large business interests in Haiti either favor the retention of Minister Furniss or the appointment of a white man to fill the post.

Minister Furniss is said to have the confidence of the American capitalists who have large sums of money invested in Haiti. The report is current that in the event of President Wilson's failure to retain Minister Furniss an effort will be made to have named as his successor a white man in whom the capitalists have implicit confidence.

During the second Cleveland administration a white man was named to represent the Government at Haiti. With this exception the position has been filled by Negroes.